# CITY ON A HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—4 June, 1981—Volume 14, Issue 30



Poisoned Beach
Firestone Plant Closing
Women's Studies Professors
El Salvador
Third World Studies
Electronic Music

CITY ON A HILL

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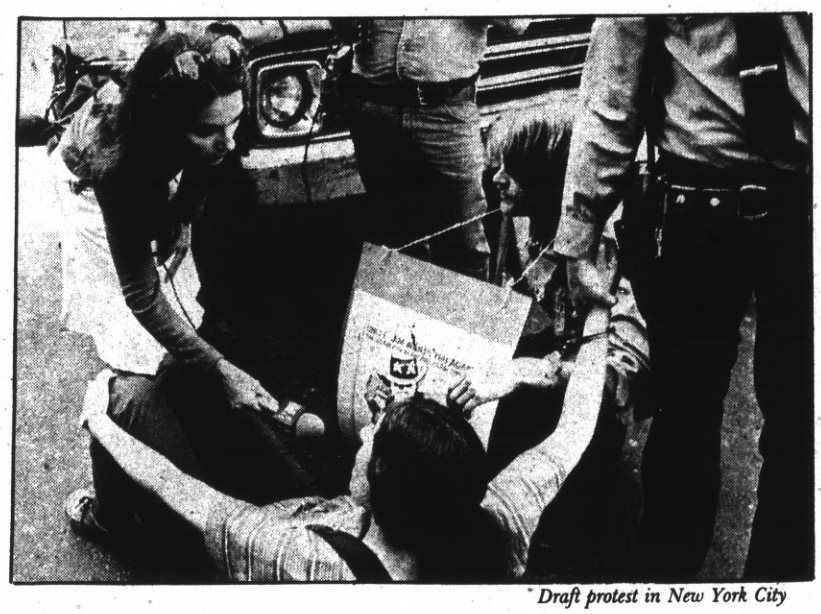
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Cover by Carter Young

# NEWS



*Draft protest in New York City*

**FEEL A DRAFT IN HERE?:** President Reagan might discontinue draft registration by December, *Newsweek* magazine reported. In addition to this, Reagan has promised that there will be a sizeable military pay increase. The administration is taking these steps to attract more recruits to the service. However, *Newsweek* also reports that a return to the draft is almost certain if the military build up Reagan plans actually takes place.

**BEIRUT BOMBS:** Syrian and Christian guerillas fought in the center of Beirut Monday. Hardest hit in the embattled city were the beaches, where hundreds were killed or injured while sunbathing. This latest massacre came in the wake of the placing of Syrian missiles in Lebanon.

**NECESSARY INFORMATION:** The space shuttle does not run on Coors beer, a spokesman for Moffit Field Air Station stated Tuesday. The denial came in the wake of a Coors ad showing a photo of the space shuttle Enterprise (not the one which took the astronauts into space) parked next to a Coors truck. A spokesman for Coors said that the photo was taken at Edwards Air Force Base in Lancaster when a delivery was being made. The caption on the ad read "Fuel up with Coors at your next party."

**GOOBERS REDUX:** Former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan revealed some of the marginal events surrounding the Camp David accords in his new book *Breakthrough*. Among the tidbits revealed in his memoir about the summit conference is his dislike for ex-Vice President Walter Mondale. "Whenever the president showed signs of calming" during the debates, Mondale "jumped in with fresh complaints about the conduct of Israel. I was disgusted." Dayan also reports that at the end of one all-night conference session, ex-President Carter presented Dayan with a packet of peanuts.

**FUCK THE DRAFT:** A state Court of Appeal upheld the suspension of a Marin county high school student who wore what the Associated Press described as "a badge containing a vulgar protest against the draft" (a button which read "Fuck the Draft"). It is interesting to note that the Supreme Court in 1971 upheld a young man's right to wear that phrase written on his jacket as protected under the First Amendment.

**ORANGE YOU GLAD?:** Although Congress has passed a bill last week ordering the Veteran's Administration to treat former soldiers for illnesses connected to Agent Orange exposure, some 30 protestors continued their weeklong vigil outside the VA hospital in Brentwood. A spokesman for the group said that the protest, including a hunger strike, would continue until their demands—including improved research and diagnosis of Agent Orange poisoning and a personal meeting with Ronald Reagan—are met. Currently, the VA maintains that there is no evidence proving that contact with the herbicide causes any health problems except for a skin condition called chloracne.

**NOT OUR TYPE:** A general typesetters strike has been called in the greater Santa Cruz area to begin at 3 pm today. Journalism is one of Santa Cruz's leading industries, and an estimated 5,000 people work for some 382 newspapers here. A typesetters strike would become effective immed

# Ex-police chief caught in Riptide

### by Chris Oaks

Recently-elected Watsonville City Councilmember Frank Osmer, one of the most controversial public officials in Santa Cruz County, has filed a $1.5 million libel suit against *Riptide* publisher Tom McHugh. Also named as a defendant in Osmer's suit is Watsonville political activist Opal Marshall, who is accused by Osmer of being the source for the *Riptide* article.

Published just six days before the May 12 Watsonville city elections, McHugh's *Riptide* repeatedly mentioned several colorful incidents in Osmer's past—usually with derogatory remarks about Osmer's performance as Watsonville police chief.

The biggest scandal in Osmer's past—one which forced him to resign as police chief—involved his role in the distribution of stolen liquor. Osmer was charged by the grand jury of accepting the liquor from a salesman and then passing it on to friends at bargain prices. Osmer said at the time that he was just doing his friends a favor and not making a profit. Osmer was put on three years probation for this incident, but the conviction was later removed from his record.

While serving as police chief, Osmer was involved in another incident which figures in his current libel suit. In 1959, Osmer shot and killed an armed kidnapper who was holding a hostage in a Watsonville restaurant. For this action the Watsonville City Council gave him a commendation for bravery.

A 1980 issue of *Riptide,* however, stated that Osmer was doing more than just performing his duties as police chief during the shooting. According to *Riptide,* Osmer was preventing some sort of "exposure" that he feared. This account of the incident is part of the suit brought by Osmer against McHugh—who was (like Osmer) an unsuccessful 1980 county supervisor candidate.

The other defendant named in the suit (there are also 10 "John Does," a legal manuever which would allow the naming of other defendants at a later date) is Marshall. According to Osmer's complaint, Marshall was the source of some of the comments made about Osmer in *Riptide.* The defendants are accused by Osmer of having "malice and ill will and hatred for the plaintiff."

This is not the first time that Osmer has sued Marshall for statements she has made. In 1957 Osmer filed a slander suit against she and her husband, Dr. O.C. Marshall, for statements made in an attempt to have Osmer removed from his chief of police office. The Marshalls charged that Osmer was "morally unfit" for his position because he owned a bar (which is illegal for a law officer). Osmer was also accused of spending sums of money "inconsistent with his salary," indicating that he was possibly receiving "payoffs" from local gambling and prostitution interests. The suit was later dropped.

The remarks about Osmer in the latest issue of *Riptide* were under the headline "Debunking the Myth." Calmer voices have also criticized Osmer, including four of the candidates for city council and other community leaders.

Osmer said in his recent suit that he has lived in Watsonville for 35 years and that he has enjoyed a good reputation. Osmer's suit says that the *Riptide* statements are "libelous on their face and greatly expose plaintiff to hatred, contempt, and ridicule."

# Pesticide Park No Trespassing!

by David Schieber
& Mary Barnett

Thousands of people visit nearby Four Mile Beach and pocket beaches at Wilder Ranch State Park each year to surf, picnic or just loll on the sand. Few, if any, though that they could be endangering their health from exposure to some of the most dangerous pesticides known to agriculture.

Farm operators leasing row-crop land from the State Department of General Services at Wilder regularly douse adjoining Brussel sprouts fields with such highly toxic poisons as di-syston, systox, phosdrin, guthion, and methyl parathion to kill aphids and other pests which infest sprouts.



photo by Karin Victoria

Twelve percent of the nation's Brussels spouts are grown on the Wilder Ranch.

Neither the state nor the county government is making any effort to inform Wilder Ranch beachgoers of the potential hazards. State regulations require posting after spray-in of "more important" crops such as apples and peaches, but not Brussels sprouts. A proposed ordinance to require posting was dropped by unanimous vote of the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors on May 6 1980, after farmers protested that putting up signs would be too much trouble.

An individual who attended a meeting between farmers, state parks and county officials reported farmers did not wish to post the fields because they feared that it would be an admission of liability. Farmers believed that if they posted, they would be admitting that pesticides are dangerous to people, and inviting law suits if anyone's health was injured.

Wilder Ranch State Park is not open to the public, although it has been in public ownership since 1974 and the state has paid approximately $7 million for the park property. "Keep Out" signs are posted on some parts of the Wilder coastlands—the fields south of Highway One adjoining the ocean—but little effort has been made to stop people from going to Wilder State Park because of long-standing public use. A convenient public parking lot at Four-Mile Beach is even provided.

*"The pesticides used at Wilder Ranch violate departmental policy because of their highly toxic nature and their adverse effects on park visitors," according to a State Parks and Recreation Dept. report.*

Many public officials asked about the hazards to beachgoers on the Wilder said those using the beaches are "breaking the law" and thus inviting whatever problems they may have.

F. C. (Casey) Buchter, staff counsel for the State Department of Parks and Recreation, does not agree that the beachgoers are breaking the law.

"One attorney general has said that as soon as property is acquired by the state the public has a right to use it," he says. "But no one has taken the issue to court, so there's no case law on it."

Buchter's opinion is that the public has a right to use state property, that beachgoers aren't "trespassing," and that the "Keep Out" signs don't belong. He says he will recommend that the land be used for agriculture, "but they can't use poison on it."

Farmers, however, insist that they must spray pesticides in order to grow Brussels sprouts.

"They don't let you spray, you can't grow sprouts," says Fred Pfyffer, who has been growing Brussels sprouts on the coast north of Santa Cruz since 1927. "You can't grow anything without spraying."

He admits, however, that he didn't use pesticides when he began growing Brussels sprouts. How did he get by? He shrugs. "I guess people used to eat bugs. We had aphids on sprouts years ago and people didn't even know it. Aphids don't make you sick or anything. It won't hurt you to eat a bug."

He says the problem is that the US Food and Drug Administration has extremely high cosmetic standards for frozen packaged Brussels sprouts—and most sprouts end up at the freezing plants.

"They look for aphids with a microscope," he says. "That's where the problem is. We started spraying when we started selling to the freezers."

Though aphids may not hurt you, there's no doubt the substances used to control them and other pests can.

Worried about the immediate public health hazards, Dr. Richard Jackson of the Department of Health Services stated in a recent interview that the pesticides applied to Wilder Ranch are extremely dangerous. "I don't think that the public should be anywhere near that area."

According to Peter Gaidula, California States Parks and Recreation Department pesticide expert, pesticides and fungicides used by growers leasing Wilder Ranch cropland are hazardous to "persons, wildlife and the environment." In a report to the Parks and Recreation Commission in May, 1980, Gaidula declared, "The pesticides used at Wilder Ranch violate departmental policy because of their highly toxic nature and because of their high potential for adverse effects on park visitors, departmental personnel, flora and fauna, and the environment in general."

Gaidula pointed out nine of the 11 pesticides used on the Wilder Ranch violate state parks and recreation policy, as do two of the three fumigants used. In addition, 2,4-D, the only herbicide used, has been banned from use on state parks since 1979.

It's pretty hard to tie down the exact pesticide use of the nine growers out there," Gaidula added. He is concerned about people who are staying overnight at Four Mile Beach, "because that's when most of the sprayings are going on."

Gaidula worries not only about spraying, which can drift from agricultural fields to nearby paths and beaches, but also about residues of toxaphene in the soil. Toxaphene is a known cancer-causing agent formerly used in large quantities on the Wilder Ranch. Though farmers now say they aren't using it, the substance has a half-life of 14 years. Gaidula fears it could persist in the soil and on the beaches. He sees the possibility that park-goers could breathe toxaphene-contaminated dust, or even eat it along with their sandwiches and drink it in their beer.

Some efforts are being made by the state and county to phase out use of the most dangerous pesticides on the Wilder Ranch and to move to an "integrated pest management" (IPM) program.

Earlier this year, Chairperson Gary Patton of the county board of supervisors reported that a conflict between visitors and farmers was "jeopardizing continued use of Wilder Ranch State Park for agriculture." At his request, the board agreed to put up $1000 of the expected $8000 cost of an experimental IPM program at the park to be conducted by the California Agricultural Extension Service. The state put up $4000 and the growers $3000.

Caroline Pickle, Agricultural Extension Service farm advisor who is directing the program, said it got under way May 1, and will continue through the growing season.

"We are trying to develop monitoring techniques for the major pests on Brussels sprouts, so that the growers can spray on a need approach rather than a calendar approach," she said. "We are also working on alternatives to chemicals, such as modifying the habitat to enhance the natural enemies of the pests."

Spraying is being reduced only on small test plots, however.

"We can't do test plots on a person's whole livelihood," Pickle said. "When the first phase is done at the end of the season, we will decide where to go. We will try to get the growers to spray less, if the program works out."

Meanwhile, on most of the Wilder Ranch State Park, spraying continues as usual. State officials say that growers are spraying somewhere on Wilder every day during the growing season, which lasts from spring through fall.

Some might wonder why Brussels sprouts are growing at all on a state park. The answer is that the County of Santa Cruz stipulated that agriculture must continue as a condition of approving state acquisition of the Wilder property.

But in 1974, Wilder became a state park, there was no provision in state law for agricultural use of state park lands. To get around this, the state adopted the rationale that continuing Brussels sprouts production is "cultural preservation of a historic use."

Under pressure from the Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau and the farmers who lease the property, and make an estimated $1000 an acre in net profit, the State Parks and Recreation Department prepared a general plan calling for continuance of row-crop agriculture. Currently, Brussels sprouts is the only row-crop on the Wilder.

After receiving Gaidula's report on pesticide dangers last May, the State Parks and Recreation Commission removed from the Wilder General Plan all provisions for recreational development on the ocean side of Highway One. It endorsed continued agriculture "subject to such advances in the field of pesticide control management as will be conducive to the safe development of the park for public use."

In the meantime, beachgoers are walking past regularly-sprayed fields to sit on sand or bathe in ocean waters possibly contaminated with poisons. Although the State Department of Food and Agriculture is monitoring Wilder Ranch air, soils and water for possible contamination, emphasis is on safety for future recreational use of the park.

Gaidula was asked if he would care to have a picnic at Four Mile Beach.

"It's not the kind of place I'd want to spend time during the spray season, from March through October," he said. "And when they aren't spraying, it's too cold. If I had a choice of beaches, I wouldn't use Four Mile Beach." ✓

# Faculty housing:
# No lack of demand

by Lundy Bancroft

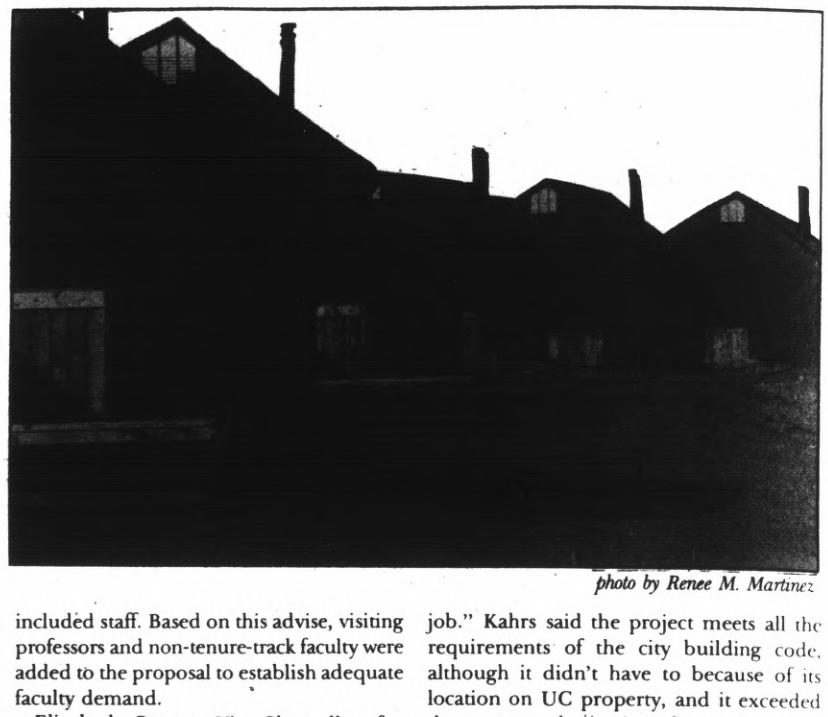


photo by Renee M. Martinez

Whatever worries certain administrators may have had about demand for the 50 units in the faculty housing project, they can rest easy now. At the rate applications have been pouring in to Assistant Housing Manager Rob Chrisler, the units will all be full this fall. Since the project was budgeted to reach full occupancy only by January, the demand is exceeding the hopes of the project's planners.

Because the primary purpose of the project is to assist in recruiting faculty, most of the units are set aside for junior faculty and visiting professors, according to Chrisler, who is temporarily managing the project. Some priority in assigning these 30 reserved units will be given to those most recently arrived at UCSC. Of the remaining units, ten are reserved for visiting faculty on a first-come first-serve basis, and ten are reserved for senior faculty and staff, with some priority again for more recent arrivals. Some of the apartments for visiting faculty will be furnished.

Although the original intention was to provide housing at low rent, things haven't worked out that way. In fact, says Bruce Lane, "It's cheaper to live downtown than it is to live in these apartments." But with the vacancy rate in Santa Cruz at about one percent, it's difficult to find any place to live at all, which may help explain the high demand for these units.

UCSC was the first campus to submit a proposal for faculty housing after the Regents requested in 1978 that all campuses do so, and the first to have their proposal approved. Since then, building costs have increased tremendously and credit has gotten much tighter, so the Regents are being much more particular about what projects they approve. "We just got in under the wire," said Bruce Lane of Finance and Planning. He also said there had been some nervous times during the construction of the project, as administrators feared that lack of demand for the housing could leave the university with a huge white elephant on its hands.

Staff requests for housing were not addressed by the Regents' plan. Chrisler said there have been requests by staff in the past for an on-campus project to fill their needs, but nothing has been planned in that regard. "The priority is typically the way it goes on university campuses—students come first, then faculty, and staff third." Although this is consistent with usual academic decision making, "That doesn't mean that staff deserve it or need it any less." He said he has had only one complaint from a staff member disturbed by the lack of provision for staff in the faculty housing project.

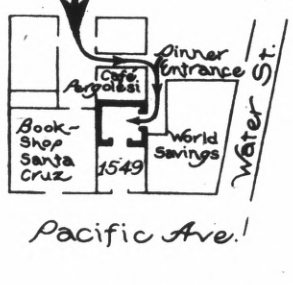
When the project was first designed, a survey of the faculty suggested that there would not be adequate demand to fill a 50-unit project. Anything smaller than 50 units would not be economical to build, so staff members were included in the plan. According to Executive Assistant to the Chancellor, Gene Bollt, the designers of the project were advised "by our counterparts systemwide," that the Regents would not accept a plan that included staff. Based on this advise, visiting professors and non-tenure-track faculty were added to the proposal to establish adequate faculty demand.

Elizabeth Penaat, Vice-Chancellor for Administrative Affairs, explained that the Regents intended the project to be a recruiting tool, and since almost all staff members are recruited locally, finding housing is less of a problem for them than it is for faculty, who come from all over the country (and sometimes from abroad). Some senior staff members are recruited from other places (the new Dean of Admissions, for example), but people holding these management-level positions are eligible for housing in the senior faculty portion of the project.

Campus Architect Chuck Kahrs says he is very pleased with the way the project has turned out. Kahrs said of the building contractor (from Reese Construction Company), "He's done an absolutely fantastic job." Kahrs said the project meets all the requirements of the city building code, although it didn't have to because of its location on UC property, and it exceeded the energy and seismic code requirements.

Kahrs is confident that the project is well-constructed and won't face the kind of problems experienced by other campus housing, particularly Crown College. He hired a special architect just to inspect the structural work. Kahrs explained that wood construction involves many fewer complications than stucco (as at Crown), since, "wood has a much better opportunity to breathe." He explained that the quality of wood currently available is very poor, but that the wood they used was better than average. He added, "I can't guarantee that there won't be a *little* dry-rot problem—it's almost inevitable," but he has no expectation that it will be at all serious. ✓


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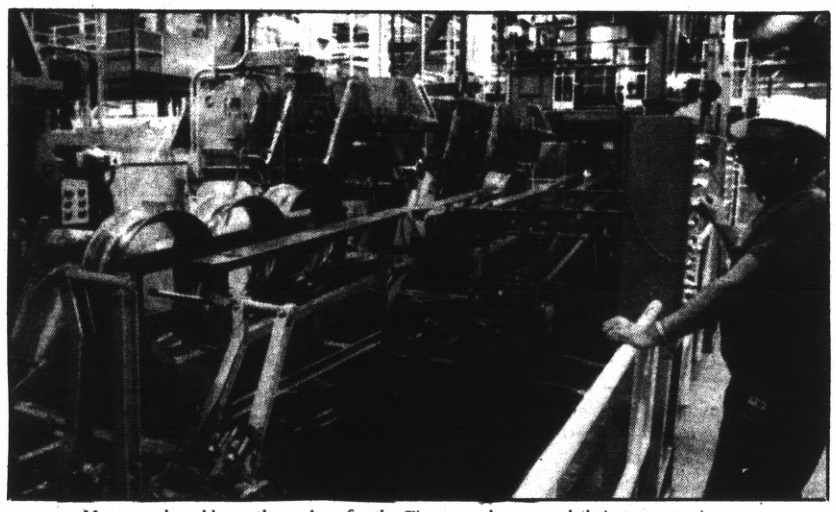
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# Firestone leaves workers flat

by Bruce Leshan
& Susan Szabo



*Many workers blame themselves for the Firestone closure and their present crises.*

John Rivera, 35, heard on the radio as he was driving to the morning shift that the Firestone factory in Salinas where he had worked for 18 years was being shut down. That was at 6 am on March 18, 1980.

One month earlier, management had told the workers the plant's future looked strong. Rumors had reached Salinas employees that older Firestone plants were being closed and Salinas plant manager Joe Induni assured the workers that there was no way the ultra-modern Salinas plant would be shut.

But 60 days after the radio announcement, Rivera was out of work, living on his retirement savings and on the income from the jobs his wife and daughter were forced to take. The checks the federal government had promised to laid-off workers were four months late in coming.

His family cut down on clothes, entertainment, and food. They don't go out very often anymore. He doesn't associate much with his neighbors; he's afraid to invite them over to his slowly decaying house because "there's never enough money left over to fix things." His car was repossessed. "The Trade Readjustment Assistance checks are always late and it is hard trying to explain that to your creditors," he said.

Rivera blames management for the plant shut-down. "They could have worked with the employees and made the plant number one but they were always trying to screw the workers. One day they were nice and the next day, for no reason, they would be on your back."

Jesus Estrada, 30, has searched for work every week since he was laid off last May. He's taken classes in electronic engineering and mechanics but is still unemployed. None of his family of five have found work either. Estrada said about the closure, "To Firestone we were nothing but a burden; how could I feel anything if I never existed? A feeling is felt only when you belong in society. The poor have no feelings. My talking about my feelings and thoughts won't put food on the table. Before I was poor but with shelter. Today, I am poor, naked, no roof above our heads, all our food gone. What a shame."

With a searing voice he continued," What can really be done when big companies backed by government can do as they please? Politicians promise this, that, yet when it comes to matters, what do they do? Seems like the only words you hear are 'sorry, but we can't help you' or 'come back tomorrow.' A country supposedly so great and generous should first help its own people."

1600 people were thrown out of work when the Salinas Firestone factory actually closed down last June. Since then the plant's ex-employees have faced depression, divorce, alcoholism, and even suicide.

In the past year, two other major Salinas companies, Peter Paul candy and Dave Welsh packing house, have closed, and Schilling spice and Spreckel's sugar are threatening to shut their gates, too—all this in a town afflicted by chronic high unemployment.

In an already-tight job market, local employers are reluctant to hire ex-Firestone employees, branding them as carriers of "the Firestone disease." Area businesspeople argue that the Firestone workers are strike-prone and unproductive. They believe that the Firestone workforce's militancy forced the company to close the Salinas plant. Employing Firestone workers, the business people fear, will lead to labor problems in their own shops.

But union officials counter that the work stoppages at the Firestone plant were caused by bad management and hazardous working conditions.

*"To Firestone we were nothing but a burden; how could I feel anything if I never existed? A feeling is felt only when you belong in society. The poor have no feelings. My talking about my feelings and thoughts won't put food on the table...."*




Harry Gamotan, president of United Rubber Workers local 726, told a story about a worker who discovered exposed wiring on his machine when he started work. Under the machine was a puddle of water which Gamotan charged constantly leaked from the roof. Fearful of electrical shock, the worker went to his supervisor and asked that repairs be made. The supervisor told him to work "carefully" and that repairs would be made as soon as possible. Not satisfied, the worker went up the management hierarchy, but was again rebuffed.

The only official method of dealing with such disputes is the "grievance procedure," a process that often takes months to complete. The worker instead refused to go back to work until the wires were repaired. His sympathetic colleagues joined him, shutting down the entire plant.

Companies faced with "militant" unions tend to relocate factories to non-unionized areas in the southern US and Third World countries.

Firestone is no exception to this trend. The tire company closed six of its 15 US tire factories last year. All of these were unionized shops. At the same time Firestone opened a new plant in Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Eight workers, from the Salinas plant were sent to Cuernavaca to train Firestone's new employees before the shutdown of their own factory was announced. They found a workforce that was hungry for jobs, organized only by a government-controlled union, and paid one-sixth of the wages of comparable employees in Salinas. The new workers were subject to much more dangerous conditions, largely because Mexico has no occupational safety laws or regulatory agency.

Union representatives link the Salinas closing directly to the opening of the Cuernavaca plant. They point to the movement of machinery from Salinas to Mexico. Firestone first pulled the heavy equipment from the Salinas factory and sent it to their headquarters in Akron, Ohio, then transferring it to the new plant in Cuernavaca. But after most of the workers had been laid off, the company began shipping machinery directly from California to Mexico.

John Rivera thinks more could have been done to stop the plant from leaving Salinas. "Big business is out to make a profit even if it means it has to go to another country to find it," he said. "The federal government should *make* the companies stay in the US. Maybe they could make it unlawful for them to leave. They could also place a bigger import tax on products that have American brand names but are built abroad. California should start its own factories and compete with those that are moving to other countries."

Union officials believe that Firestone will return to Salinas after the union contract expires next year. Three times, they note, Firestone has been on the verge of closing a deal for the sale of the plant and three times the company has backed out at the last minute.

The United Rubber Workers Union feels that the transfer of production to Mexico was only a tactic to break the union. The union and the company have been butting heads over organizing drives across the country. In Nashville, Tennessee, the company was cited three times by the National Labor Relations Board for unfair labor practices during elections to decide whether the southern factory would be unionized. After the third citation, the labor board ordered Firestone to recognize the United Rubber Workers as the representative of the factory's workers. Now Firestone plans to sell the Nashville plant to Bridgestone Tire, a Japanese firm.

If Firestone returns to Salinas, many ex-employees will refuse to work for the company. Said one, "I always felt that Firestone was a cheap outfit. If they opened the plant back up, I wouldn't work for them. I would rather pick shit with the chickens." ✓

# Individual majors: Going it alone

by Phil Zentner

Music journalism, cultural pluralism in political education, world music and dance—these are just a few of the unique individual majors that UCSC students have created and received degrees in over the last few years.

The individual major is one of the most special educational opportunities UCSC offers to undergraduates. With the aid of a supervisory committee consisting of three faculty members, a student designs an interdisciplinary major and selects appropriate courses from various boards to achieve his or her special educational goals.

But in the past five years the percentage of students graduating with individual majors has declined by 13 percent. Several professors and administrators have stated that at the heart of the decline is an increasingly conservative mood on the part of the students, faculty, and administration. Since this alternative is a rigorous and sometimes risky path for a student to take, college administrators and faculty members have always been cautious about what majors they will approve and prefer that students stay within a discipline whenever possible.

According to English professor Murray Baumgarten, "The students aren't as interested or as clear about what it means to put together an individual major."

Writing lecturer Don Rothman disagreed, saying, "Students are not necessarily less clear about what it is they want to do."

Joshua Hornick, a UCSC senior who is finishing an individual major in Peace Studies, stated in a *CHP* interview that "It did help having a clear idea of what kind of courses I wanted for the major."

Karen Davis, a senior psychology major who unsuccessfully attempted to get an individual major in Future Studies, said that "In retrospect, I should have had a lot clearer idea of what I was trying to do that was outside a general discipline." Davis was encouraged by professors to stay within the discipline of psychology. When asked how she felt about that advice, she replied "My response at first was frustration [but] I was able to fit my [studies] into a discipline that already exists by branching out and taking a lot of independent studies."

According to Hornick, he was not encouraged to stay within a discipline because his field of studies depended on many interdisciplinary classes—education, sociology, politics, psychology, and environmental studies. He found the professors "very positive and encouraging." Greg McCallister, a 1978 radical arts major, also found the professors encouraging and stated that he "couldn't have done it without their help and support."

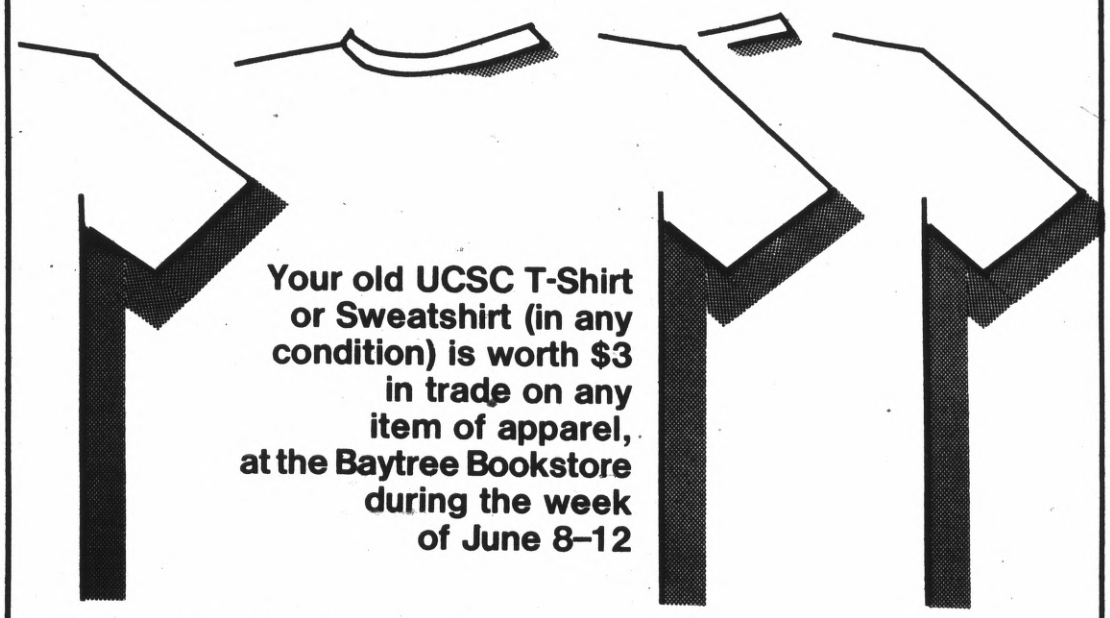
McCallister also pointed out that the only disadvantage to doing an individual major is that it will be harder for him when he applies for a job. "People don't appreciate the type of education that individual majors produce." According to several faculty, this has resulted in students being a bit more cautious and opting for an academic route which presents fewer risks.

With reorganization two years ago many students have felt that individual majors were on the way out. Professors, many of whom have been here seven or eight years, feel that the incidence of individual majors has always been sporadic. Both faculty and administration do not feel the individual major will die. Joe Allen, assistant to the dean of admissions, stressed that "Admissions still very much promote [individual majors] and the whole flexibility of the academic program."

Karen Davis explained that even though an individual major was not necessary to help her attain her goals, "the opportunity to set up an individual major is an excellent idea. It's very attractive and worthwhile." ✓

*But in the past five years the percentage of students graduating with individual majors has declined by 13 percent. Several professors and administrators have stated that at the heart of the decline is an increasingly conservative mood on the part of the students, faculty, and administration.*


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*Mural on Salvadoran wall*

## Santa Cruz poll shows:

# Salvador policy opposed

by Miguel Korzeniewicz

As the Reagan administration stepped up US military aid to the regime in El Salvador last February, the people following the latest events in Central America have agreed that the stakes are higher there than in similar "trouble spots." A PBS documentary made last year, entitled "El Salvador: Another Vietnam?" summed up the question in many people's minds.

In the prosperous, promise-filled days of the early '60s, a foreign war to defend the American way of life seemed sensible to a lot of Americans. Today, in the midst of an economic crisis and serious budget problems, the questions of guns over butter weighs more heavily in the minds of those same Americans. Another major difference today is the role of the US church in politics, and especially in the realm of foreign affairs. Whether it is the progressive World Council of Churches or the powerful Moral Majority, Christians today have a stronger voice in politics.

Santa Cruz does not escape these national trends. In a survey conducted last week, 50 residents of Santa Cruz selected randomly, answered questions about foreign policy issues, especially in El Salvador.

Of the people surveyed, 95 percent said they were aware of the conflict taking place in El Salvador. More than two-thirds oppose US military aid to that country. "We should stay out and mind our own business," was a typical response. Among people 55 or older, the percentage against the aid went up to 69 percent. Many senior citizens linked their opposition with concerns about cuts in the social security system. "It seems crazy to spend on weapons for other countries when we can't take care of our own older folk," said one person. Only three percent of the respondents said they definitely supported sending military aid to El Salvador.

More than half of those interviewed believed that the US has lost prestige and influence abroad in recent years "mostly because of that crap of supporting facist governments," said one 40-year-old woman. Many thought that prestige was lost as a result of Carter's foreign policy, and were hopeful that Ronald Reagan will be able to restore it.

Only 29 percent of those interviewed said they believe the Soviet Union to be a credible threat to the Western hemisphere. Surprisingly, half of those over 55 dismissed the idea of a "Soviet threat;" many seemed to agree that talk of a Soviet threat is often used to increase military spending.

"There are conflicting reports, and I'm not sure how big a threat they are. All I know is that we are going overboard with defense measures," said a 60-year-old woman. Many of those polled, even those who said they fear the Soviet Union, thought that the US is also a threat to peace. Some of the responses were: "We are all threatening our own security;" "The Soviets are no more of a threat than we are;" "They are a threat as long as they have the bomb, just like we are."

Regarding Reagan's performance in foreign affairs in general, Santa Cruz city residents were a bit more evenly divided with 42 percent approving of him and 55 percent expressing disapproval. Many seemed disappointed with their initial support of Reagan. "We needed a change from Carter, but Reagan wasn't the right answer," said a 43-year-old mother. "He's turned out to be a lot harder than expected," said another respondent. Particular sore spots are the issues of El Salvador and the statements of Secretary of State Alexander Haig. "I don't approve of his El Salvador policy, and I especially dislike that man Haig. He bothers me," said one man who voted for Reagan last November.

El Salvador notwithstanding, close to half of the people interviewed approved of Reagan and thought the president was doing a good job of re-establishing US prestige and strength abroad. A man in his 30s who said he gets his information on world events from the bible, described Reagan's performance as "extraordinary. No one outside of Jesus Christ has ever had such responsibility."

More than half of those interviewed said they used newspapers to find out about world events, with TV and radio following close behind. One middle aged woman said, quite seriously, that she gets her information from *People* magazine.

The results of the poll seem to confirm nation-wide trends. While opposition to the Vietnam war came mainly from students and the left, opposition to US military aid to El Salvador is involving what the mainstream media likes to call "Middle America."

"Most people are confused about the issue of El Salvador," says Reverend Jerry Wells of Garfield Park Christian Church in west Santa Cruz. "I think people would like to support our country but they hear contradictory reports about our policies. They are conscious of the role the church is playing, though, and there is a lot of respect for the late Monsignor Romero."

"We've had an overwhelming response from our constituency against US military aid to El Salvador," said Congressman Leon anetta in an interview. "The bill on conditioning US aid to El Salvador has a very good chance of passing the House, and it's one first step that I feel has the full support of the district." When asked why the administration refuses to negotiate with the opposition, Panetta responded, "That's a good question. My impression is that Reagan has chosen to make his decisions based on what the Duarte regime thinks is best."

Much of the vocal opposition to military aid to El Salvador is being led by various religious leaders. "It is a big lie that church and politics do not mix," said UCSC Reverend Daryll Yeaney last week. "Christians who say they don't care or don't want to get involved are in fact taking a political position.

"A theological and social revolution is what will transform the world," added Reverend Yeaney. "Marxism can't do without a spiritual component, and Christianity needs a social view to understand the world's problems." ✓

# Just a signature

In its largest training effort ever, the US Army School of the Americas in the jungles of Panama graduated 250 Salvadoran soldiers early in 1980.

Later that year, in a joint action by the Salvadoran and Honduran armies, several hundred Salvadoran peasants, most of them children and elderly, were machinegunned to death as they tried to flee their terror-ridden homeland across the Rio Sumpul to Honduras.

One survivor described the massacre, "the Guardsmen threw children into the water and boasting of their marksmanship, shot them with their machine guns. Others were thrown into the air and shot. I saw them cut off the *palomita* [dove, slang for penis] of a little boy...and they shot at that, too. I saw National Guard troops raping a woman and then cutting her throat, leaving a great pool of blood."

17,000 have been killed in the last year and a half in El Salvador. The Archdiocese of San Salvador says that over 80 percent were committed directly by the National Army and the Military Corps of National Security (National Guard, National Police, and Rural Police)—groups equipped and trained by the US.

On the eve of his inauguration, Ronald Reagan told Central American rightists to "Hang in 'till we get there. We'll get in and then will give you help. Don't give up. Stay there and fight." Evidence points to massive contributions to Reagan's campaign by right-wing Salvadoran expatriots in Florida, who call him "the savior."

The news is frustrating and paralyzing in its intensity and repetition, and makes most Americans feel helpless. But in Santa Cruz something concrete is being done to help the Salvadoran people. Members of church, neighborhood, labor and student groups are collecting signatures to place on the November ballot an initiative calling for Reagan to cut off all aid to the Salvadoran regime. Said organizer David Bank, "it will show Reagan that militarism won't win him any votes. If a whole community votes against his El Salvador policy, he can't write it off as a bunch of crazy lefties."

The 4,000 signatures the petition has received so far and the poll (see article this page) indicates that Santa Cruz residents disapprove of Reagan's military policy. But, said Bank, "if Haig and Reagan don't get a good kick in the pants, they will mire the US in El Salvador."

Organizers report that the campaign to place the initiative on the ballot and win its passage has reached its most critical stage. Volunteers are needed over the summer. Bank said that working in the campaign "gives people a chance to get involved in local issues, to find out not only about the issue, but about running a campaign—it's really rewarding when you talk to people who don't describe themselves as activists about the campaign and they get excited about the issue. Students facing the possible draft have a special interest in the campaign."

*For more information, call David Bank at 423-9284 or John Laird at 426-5900, or go to the forum Thursday at 8 pm in the Merrill Dining Hall. The campaign's headquarters are at 341-B Ocean St. in Santa Cruz.* ✓

*—Bruce Leshan*

## An alien hypothesis and earthling reality

# Anti-woman violence can be stopped

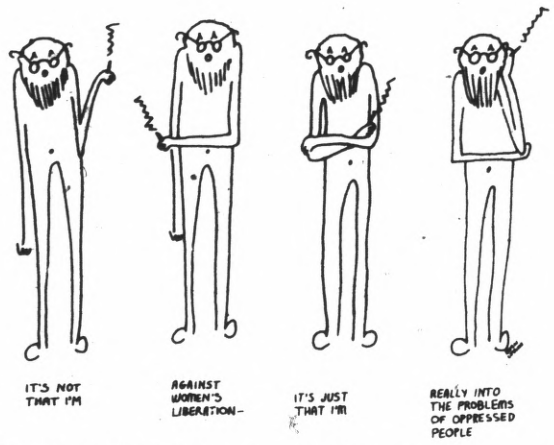
by Kerry Anna Cobra

Suspend, for a moment, the sane incredulity that allows you to walk down the Sunday mall. Imagine the alien Venusians. Most are not very tall or strong.

It's unknown exactly how long Venusians have been here, but since they are concentrated into low-income, repititious, "dirty" jobs, it's likely they will remain. Everybody's seen at least one Venusian; they're easy to identify. However, they tend to stay hidden—because Venusians are the target of constant abuse from earth's dominant population group.

The *literature* of anti-Venusianism is vast and diverse. So are the acts. From the employment inequities touched upon above, to educational disadvantage, to countless areas in which they lack the normal earthling's rights and protection under the law, the Venusians suffer. But their crisis is more immediate than that. Physical attacks, ranging from beatings to torture to a hundred kinds of murder, are also used routinely against the Venusian population, frequently accompanied by sexual abuse. These attacks, and threats of them, are on the rise.

While this bloody vision of anti-alien bigotry and its reign of terror may remind us of the South African pass system, its terror is less defined—it is not a legislative injustice,




but rather *the consensus of community opinion* which seems to find anti-Venusianism, and the whole Venusian predicament, an acceptable state of affairs. It is not only in certain streets or districts that the attacks occur—Venusians are in danger in the workplace as well, and statistically, in even greater danger in their own homes.

Women's torment and terror aren't so easily perceived as "just part of our culture" or "a normal part of life" if we shift the frame a little—for example, referring to them by the name "Venusians;" hapless aliens, easily identifiable, easily picked on, arouse sympathy, and the brutality they must face arouses outrage. Looking at women as full members of the human community and full citizens of our Santa Cruz community, we can't let violence against them continue to exist, and increase, unchecked. The Community United against Rape and Battery is working to put an ordinance on the November ballot which would begin a change.

According to the statement of findings which prefaces CURB's ordinance, "the crimes of rape and domestic violence cause severe and often permanent physical and psychological damage to women...(and) are among the most vile crimes committed in any society. The incidence of rape and domestic violence in the City of Santa Cruz is unacceptable and increasing at an unacceptable rate." And because "there are insufficient programs, and inadequate support for existing programs, to assist in preventing the crimes of rape and domestic violence in the City of Santa Cruz," CURB's ordinance proposes greater accountability and education for the police department in connection with cases of rape and domestic violence; the establishment of a commission, composed in part of people currently active in anti-rape/domestic violence work, to study the problems and make proposals; and all-out effort to educate the community concerning anti-woman violence and its prevention. Public involvement in the process of making this a community where women are humans and citizens—not alien scapegoats for violence—is actively encouraged.

## ORGANIZE

All Santa Cruzans should consider helping CURB in its work on this major civil rights issue—women's right to walk our town's streets, and live in our homes, without our very existence as women making us targets of violence. Call 426-7273 to find out where your energy and abilities can best help in this crucial effort. ✓

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photo by Karin Victoria



# CITY CLIPS

## A new kid in town

Kids have their rights, too.

That was the decision of the Santa Cruz City Council last week, as they passed a law banning housing discrimination because of pregnancy or because the renter has children.

But the law was later amended so that it would not affect rentals already explicitly restricted to adults.

The law was requested by the Santa Cruz Housing Action Committee. A SCHAC survey of housing ads in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, found that 50 percent of all rental units exclude children, and that cheaper-than-average rentals available to children constitute only eight and one-half percent of city housing.

"We live in a city where rents have nearly tripled in 10 years," according to Linda Kahn of SCHAC, "Santa Cruz has become a place where parents simply cannot find a home for their children."

Voting to adopt the law were Mike Rotkin, Bruce Van Allen, Bert Muhly, Larry Edler, and Sprio Mellis. Ghio called the law "reverse discrimination," charging that "this is Big Brother saying what is good for you."

Proponents of the law were prepared to wage an initiative campaign in the event that the City Council opposed the measure.

## Malathion ban dropped

An attempt to ban aerial spraying of insecticides over urban areas of the county has failed. The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors agreed, however, that spraying would be a "last resort method."

The board drew up an alternative ordinance that would require extensive public hearings prior to any aerial spraying. A special task force report on ways to combat the Mediterranean fruit fly suggested that the county should adopt an "early detection program" that would include a team of inspectors to take care of special traps designed to catch medflies.

The proposed ban was supported by chairperson Gary Patton and supervisor Joe Cucchiara. Aptos supervisor Robley Levy, who often votes with Patton and Cucchiara, voted with the majority to keep spraying as an option.

Patton said that aerial spraying would take the paint off cars and could lend to various human illnesses. The supervisors have agreed that they will not atempt to stop aerial spraying of insecticides on farm lands.

## Will they drill?

A federal court judge in Los Angeles issued a restraining order temporarily blocking the lease of 34 of 115 ocean tracts slated for oil exploration in the Santa Maria Basin.

Judge Mariana Pfaelzer announced the decision last Wednesday just before oil companies made bids for Thursday's oil lease sale in Anaheim.

Pfaelzer's decision was in response to the lawsuit Governor Edmund Brown, Jr. filed after Watt announced he would consider leasing five basins off the northern and central California coast. Thirteen cities and counties including Santa Cruz County, joined in the lawsuit.

In filing the lawsuit Brown contented that Watt's disregard for environmental concerns violated the federal Endangered Species Act. Brown also questions whether Watt can legally make policy inconsistent with the California Coastal Act.

The Sierra Club contends oil exploration would endanger the California grey whale and the southern sea otter.

The federal government and the oil companies are expected to appeal Pfaelzer's decision.

## State cites city

The city of Santa Cruz faces prosecution by the state for spraying the Harvey West football field with phenoxy herbicide 2,4-D after it had been banned.

City Parks Superintendent Rudy Quintanar blamed a park employee for using "poor judgement" in spraying the herbicide—believed to cause cancer and birth defects—a couple of days after the city's ban on 2,4-D was extended.

The action followed protests filed by a coalition of environmental groups who alerted the city council to the violation.


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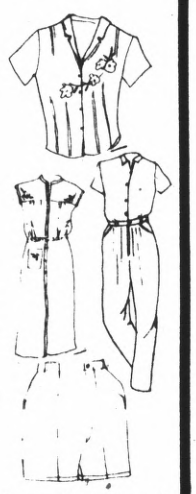
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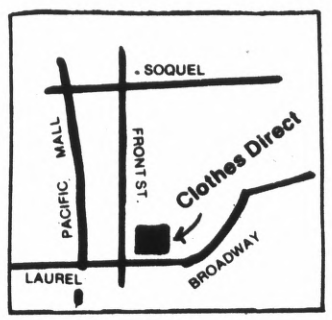
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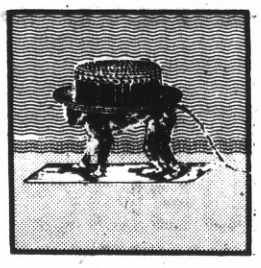



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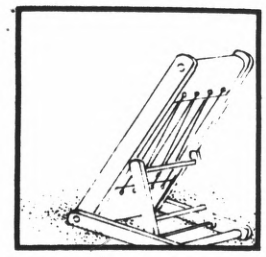
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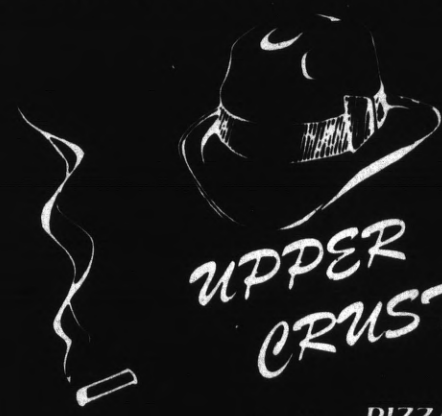
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# After the hunger strike:
# Ethnic Studies lives

by Shari Anderson

Although efforts on behalf of UCSC's Ethnic Studies program may not be as dramatic as during the TWANAS hunger strike, "things are still moving," according to Pedro Castillo, assistant professor of history at Kresge College. Work, he says, will probably continue into the summer as a committee composed of Third World faculty, staff, and students negotiate with the university administration for expansion of the Ethnic Studies programs, increased support services for Third World students, additional recruitment of Third World and Native American faculty, staff, and students, and more cultural diversity on campus.

On May 11, the committee presented a proposal to the administration, stating the university's responsibility to provide "an adequate education for all UCSC students" and to meet the "special needs of the segment of the California population which should no longer in reality be considered a minority." It also made suggestions to remedy these needs.

Pointing out that in recent years the university has lost four Third World faculty members, the committee requested that four more should be hired in order "to at least maintain a steady slate." In addition to the establishment of a "consistent set of [Third World] courses taught by regular faculty," the committee recommended that other courses should include "the study of relevant international and domestic Third World civilizations, cultures, traditions and ideas." To further increase cultural diversity on campus, the report suggested that the Committee on Arts and Lectures (CAL) present more Third World and Native American cultural events. It also requested that TWANAS, the Third World and Native American Student newspaper, be assured continued support.

The university, the committee felt, should also provide additional support services to deal with the special problems of Third World and Native American students. These services would include: another writing instructor at each college, the establishment of a "Peer Counseling Program," retreats for Third World and Native American students, faculty and staff, increased financial support for both individual students and families, and college housing which "recognizes and deals with the problems of racism, sexism, and cultural differences." Continued and increased support for the Third World Teaching Resource Center were also requested.

These concerns would be coordinated through a formally-established Third World and Native American Studies Committee, consisting of Third World students, faculty and staff. This committee would allocate monies for the student newspaper TWANAS, special events, symposia, and student projects. It would also have total responsibility for the Third World Teaching Resource Center and run a peer-counseling program. In addition the committee would participate in all stages of the review process for faculty members teaching in the Third World program, participate with the boards in search committees, hire temporary faculty for specific Third World courses, and coordinate and develop Third World curriculum.

*According to student Ellen Matsumoto, "It's real hard to say if we're satisfied or not. A lot of students feel the administration is taking a long time. This is the hardest stage, too, because everyone's tired, but things are still moving."*

The administration, in its reply to the committee's report, agreed with the validity of the requests and expressed its willingness to support them. Increased recruitment of Third World and Native American students, the reply explained, would have to be worked out with EOP, and as for the curriculum and general educations issues, the committee was told to approach the Academic Senate directly. The administration reiterated its pledge to such programs as the Teaching Resource Center, and pointed out that an increase of $13,000 had been made available to the center. The administration also recommended that the members of the committee meet with the director of CAL to discuss program ideas for campus events.

In addition to discussing these issues with the administration, the committee is working with the Academic Senate for the inclusion of Third World and Native American courses in the campus breadth requirements. According to student Ellen Matsumoto, "It's real hard to say if we're satisfied or not. A lot of students feel the administration is taking a long time. This is the hardest stage, too, because everyone's tired, but things are still moving."

Anyone interested in the TWANAS issues should attend a meeting in Cowell Conference Room, Thursday, June 4, from 4 to 6 pm.

# CAMPUS CLIPS

## TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

A conference on the role of the university in "Appropriate Technology" development will be held at UCSC June 28 through 30.

"Appropriate Technology" is a movement which emphasizes increased use of indigenous and renewable resources and calls for compliance and reliability as criteria for production systems and technologies. It strives for reduced scale in social and technological organization and increased democratic control.

University interest in the values, approaches the implications of alternative development strategies has been growing. The purpose of this conference is to examine the ideas of Appropriate Technology and to formulate recommendations for university research, teaching and relations with other communities.

The conference will include theorists and practitioners, teachers and students, administrators and clients. Many case studies and illustrations will be included, focusing on achievements as well as problems. There will be general discussion as well as time for knowlegeable people to reflect on their experiences and make recommendations. Contact the Environmental Studies Board for more information.

## 20/20

The future of Santa Cruz within a global perspective is the subject of a conference entitled *20/20 Vision* to be held at UCSC this summer. The conference will run over six weekends, starting June 19, and includes more than 60 speakers from Santa Cruz and around the nation presenting diverse visions of the future and perspectives on specific issues such as land, food, technology, transportation, education, health, human rights, and justice.

The purpose of the conference is to build a perspective on the future by providing a forum where labor people, environmentalists, businesspeople, politicians, academics, nuclear activists and other concerned community members can talk with each other. In creating a comprehensive view of how to establish environmentally sound and peaceful ways of living, *20/20 Vision* will begin developing a specific plan for local action in Santa Cruz.

The cost of the conference is $4.50 per session or $15 per weekend. Course credit may be obtained through University extension (x2351).

Local and national groups, representing both private and governmental interests, will attend the conference. Speakers will include Alvin Rabushka, member of the Hoover Institute and co-editor of the book *United States in the 80s;* Murry Bookchin, author of *Post-Scarcity Anarchism* and *Ecology of Freedom*; Ernest Callenbach, author of *Ecotopia* and *Ecotopia Emerging*; Barbara Marx Hubbard, director of the Committee for the Future; Gary Patton, Santa Cruz County Supervisor; Dr. Robert Sinsheimer, Chancellor of UCSC; Bruce Van Allen, Santa Cruz City Council; and Richard Merrill, agricultural expert at Cabrillo College.

The conference is scheduled as follows:
June 19-21—Overview of alternative visions of the future with information for the generalist.
June 26-29—Basic needs: land, water, food, and shelter
July 10-12—Energy, transportation, technology and communication
July 17-19—Institutions: education, banking, health and government
July 24-26—Policies for quality of life: Work, culture, women, justice, minorities and human rights
July 31-August 2—This final weekend will provide conclusive presentations on strategies for change

Besides education and local organization, the conference will publish a newsletter and transcripts of the proceeding and will produce a videotape of the first session to be aired on a local, open access channel.

A fund-raiser to support the efforts of the conference organizers will be held on Sunday, June 7, from 11 am to 7 pm at Art Pearl's house; 4567 Opal Cliff in Capitola. Blintzes will be served for brunch and a spagetti dinner will be served in the evening. The price for the brunch is $2, the dinner will be $3. Both meals will be half price for children. For more information call Robert Berry at 476-4066.

## OUTSTANDING

The 1981 Chancellor's Undergraduate Awards have been announced.

Recipients of the awards for Outstanding Research and Scholarship in the Arts include: Diane Gordon of College V for her senior thesis, a volume of poems; David Brackett of College V for a musical composition for Woodwind Quintet; Monte McDermed of College V for a partially carved alabaster sculpture; and Susan Finque of Oakes College for "Sudden Transfers: A Theater Work on Women in Prison."

Jay Pomerantz of College V is the winner of the Award for Outstanding Research and Scholarship in the Humanities for his senior thesis in Art History. The award for Outstanding Research and Scholarship in the Natural Sciences goes to David R. Bernstein of Merrill College for his research on "Energy Transfer Specifity in a Molecular Beam Chemiluminescent System." The recipient for the award in Social Sciences is I.P. Freely.

Awards for Outstanding Student Service went to Jeanne Modesitt of College V for her slide show "Incest: One Woman's Story," and Georgia Kristine Houser of College VIII for extra-curricular endeavors for the Campus Land Management Committee.

The Chancellor's awards are given for exceptional scholarship and creative activity among students based on work developed in courses or programs in the normal pattern of academic activity at UCSC. They are intended to encourage and stimulate such outstanding scholarship. Each recipient will receive $100 and an award certificate.

## SUMMER ACTIVITIES

Are you going to be in the LA area after school lets out? Here is one way to start your summer off with a spark. The UC Regents are meeting on June 18 at the LA Convention Center to vote on the future of their involvement with the weapons labs at Los Alamos and Livermore. The UC Student Lobby, the student advocate in Sacramento, is urging students to attend the meeting to voice their concern about this issue. If you would like more information about this issue and other student related issues, contact Brett Lane at 429-4242, or leave a note in the Student Lobby at the Campus Activities Office.

# El Salvador: Reagan's Bay of Pigs

by T. D. Allman

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Despite President Reagan's extraordinarily successful management of his domestic program, the administration has already experienced a dramatic reversal in foreign policy. Neither the public nor the Congress—Democrats and Republicans alike—is falling in behind efforts to make El Salvador a major arena of international confrontation. PNS editor T.D. Allman examines the origins and long-term consequences of the administration's fist major setback.*

WASHINGTON, D.C.— While Democrats are all but conceding that President Reagan will win a decisive victory in the Congressional budget battle, the administration has already suffered an equally decisive defeat in foreign policy. Some Washington observers are even comparing the setback to the Bay of Pigs fiasco early in the Kennedy administration.

El Salvador, they say, may be Ronald Reagan's Bay of Pigs.

It's not that the tiny Central American republic has "fallen." In fact, chances for a left-wing victory there now seem more remote than ever. Instead, it is here at home, in America, that the administration has lost a campaign for "hearts and minds"—not those of Salvadoran campesinos, but of the American public.

Just months after high US officials sought to transform the obscure Salvadoran crisis into a dramatic American stand over "armed aggression against a small Third World country by Communist powers," as a State Department report put it, the lack of popular support for drawing a line in El Salvador is almost resounding.

"The mail, even the White House mail, is running strongly against intervention in El Salvador," points out Representative Gerry Studds, a Massachusetts Democrat who strongly opposes US military aid to the Salvadoran junta. "President Reagan's personal popularity simply has not transformed itself into a mandate for a major, Vietnam-style commitment down there."

"People are deeply concerned," adds the producer of a public affairs talk show at a Pittsburgh radio station. "When people phone in about El Salvador, it's to ask for factual information, or to criticize US intervention. There's just no enthusiasm out there for some sort of crusade." There is tremendous interest in El Salvador, according to Ty Tinsley of the Seattle-based Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization. "People are looking very closely for holes in the Reagan line, and they are finding them."

Despite President Reagan's enormous clout in Congress, the lack of strong public support for his El Salvador stand is also reflected in Washington. Recently a relatively minor $5 million approporiation for El Salvador ran into surprising trouble, and was nearly rejected by the House foreign operations subcommittee. On April 29, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted 26-7 in favor of an amendment to the administration's military assistance bill for El Salvador, requiring President Reagan to certify in writing, twice each year, that human rights abuses in that country are under control. The stated purpose of the amendment is "to bring to an end the indiscriminate torture and murder of Salvadoran citizens by (armed) forces" supported by the United States.

"You sense there is a certain threshold beyond which neither the American people nor Congress is willing to be pushed," remarked Representative Matthew McHugh, a New York Democrat. "I went along with Carter's 'non-lethal' aid but am against advisers. If the administration tries further escalation in El Salvador, it will find escalating opposition on Capitol Hill and around the country."

Already 54 members of the House are co-sponsoring legislation to ban all US military aid to the Salvadoran junta. "We're still only a faction," says Representative Studds. "But 54 co-sponsors are already 52 more than opposed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution."

According to Capitol Hill sources, overt critics like McHugh and Studds are only the tip of an iceberg of Congressional unease with the Salvador policy. "The voters of my state didn't give President Reagan a mandate either to get us into war in Central America or to back a repressive regime in El Salvador," says a midwestern Republican senator. "There's not going to be an automatic majority, even among Republicans, for policies that don't hold water."

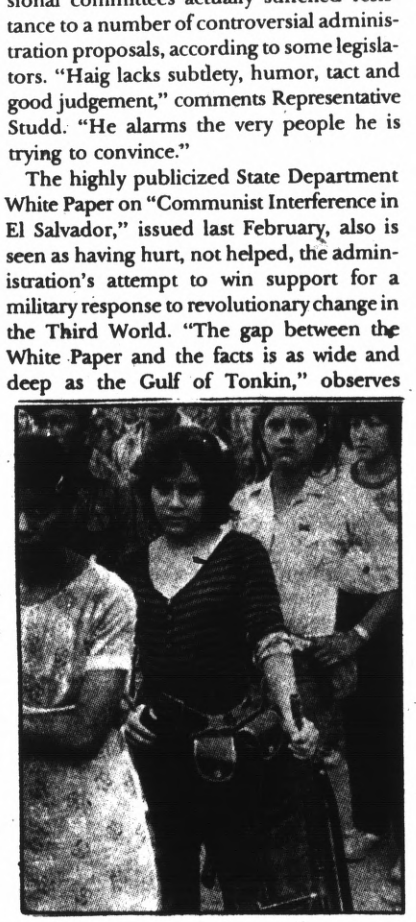
Many representatives and senators also believe that El Salvador really has been a codeword for an entire hidden agenda in the Reagan administration for restoring executive privileges that were abused during both the Vietnam war and Watergate.

"It may be that what they are really looking for is a kind of Gulf of Tonkin resolution," said Representative Clarence D. Long, a Maryland Democrat. "There is concern," says a Republican in Congress, who like most GOP legislators still is unwilling to go public with these criticisms, "that this administration's aim is to stampede us, not consult us, just as Johnson and Nixon tried to do.

"Many of us feel the real objective wasn't to stop communism in El Salvador," added the Republican. "It was to stop Congress from playing a positive role, and turn it into a foreign policy rubber stamp."

Rather than building support, Secretary of State Haig's appearances before Congressional committees actually stiffened resistance to a number of controversial administration proposals, according to some legislators. "Haig lacks subtlety, humor, tact and good judgement," comments Representative Studd. "He alarms the very people he is trying to convince."

The highly publicized State Department White Paper on "Communist Interference in El Salvador," issued last February, also is seen as having hurt, not helped, the administration's attempt to win support for a military response to revolutionary change in the Third World. "The gap between the White Paper and the facts is as wide and deep as the Gulf of Tonkin," observes



William LeoGrande, director of political science at the American University School of Government and Public Administration. Conceded a Capitol Hill Republican: "The chief thing the White Paper proved was that the Administration already is showing a certain tendency to take liberties with the facts."

In addition, the decision to summarily dismiss Robert White, US ambassador to El Salvador until this January, has had a negative impact. White, who has resigned from the State Department, has emerged as one of the administration's most cogent and credible critics, appearing frequently before Congress and large audiences around the country, and also on national television. "The smart thing would have been to leave White in San Salvador and gradually co-opt him," said one State Department official. "Instead Haig and Reagan turned White from a senior bureaucrat into a national figure."

A third major problem has been the administration's alienation of church groups, both Catholic and Protestant, over El Salvador. "You just can't accuse nuns from Ohio of being subversives, as both Haig and UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick have seemed to do, and get away with it," says LeoGrande, "and expect it to play in Peoria."

One result of these problems has been conspicuous and embarrassing vacillation on the issue by administration sokesmen, which has only increased doubts about the wisdom of the course being followed in Central America. In a matter of weeks, for example, high State Department officials went from brandishing the El Salvador White Paper to complaining the press was exaggerating the Salvadoran crisis. One day El Salvador is pictured as the anti-communist Armegeddon; the next day State Department officials speak of both "stalemate" and the fact that "no one can win" and suggest "compromise," as the Deputy Assistant Secretary in charge of El Salvador, James Cheek, did in a recent interview.

A major consequence has been that some US allies have moved further away from supporting the American government than they were before the emphasis on El Salvador began. Following a high-level mission to Europe to win NATO support, for example, West Germany and France publicly, and Great Britain privately, disassociated themselves from US policy, and called for a peaceful, negotiated settlement. Venezuela, Brazil and Panama have also distanced themselves from the US approach.

If the administration clearly has failed to win a mandate for open-ended intervention in El Salvador, however, the fact remains that it has won approval for a relatively low-level intervention there on behalf of a repressive regime. "The great danger," says a prominent Salvadoran exile, who opposes both the junta and Marxist elements in the opposition, "is that my country will bleed to death, and that will be called a great anti-communist victory, in the Chilean style."

"The guns are still going to the junta, the people are still being killed," notes Representative Studds.

"What really bothers me are the domestic implications of El Salvador," adds a Georgetown University Professor and former State Department official. "You kill enough Salvadoran campesinos and you have a self-fulfilling prophecy: They want to be friends with Cuba and Moscow. And you deprive enough poor, Black and Puerto Rican Americans of hope and food stamps and they turn to violence, too. It is one thing to blame everything on the 'communists,' quite another to come up with some solutions of your own."




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## Lebanese missile crisis

# Without fear or favor

by Carter Young

*Editor's Note: The introduction of Syrian missiles into Lebanon has caused the talk in Tel Aviv and Damascus to once again turn to war. But as* City on a Hill *staff writer Carter Young points out, a new Middle East war would be suicidal on Syria's part, because Israel has amassed, with US help, one of the most sophisticated arsenals in the world—which may include nuclear weapons.*

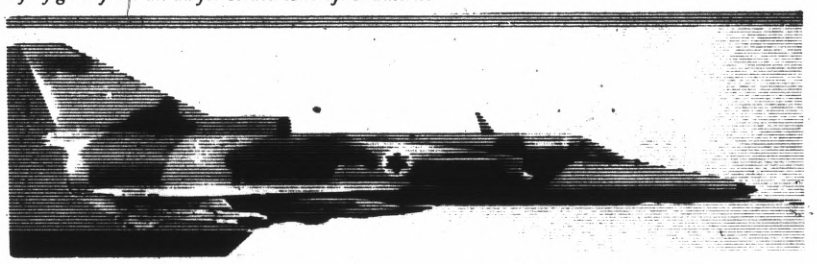
Aggravated by the contentiousness of Israel's Menachem Begin and Syrian leader Hafez Assad, the dispute over the presence of Syrian missiles in Lebanon has turned into another international crisis. There is more than the hint of a possible war between Israel and Syria, US and Soviet officials speculate on the consequences of a new Middle East conflagration, and the daily problems of Israeli settlers and Palestinian refugees are seldom mentioned in the press conferences of US envoy Philip Habib. Also ignored or forgotten in the daily accounts of Middle East belligerence and diplomacy is Israel's military superiority—an advantage so great that it makes any Syrian thoughts of war suicidal.

Israel believes that the newly-emplaced Arab anti-aircraft missiles threaten to tip the balance of power in Lebanon, which the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) uses as a base for attacks on northern Israel. But in reality, the missiles are more of a neutralizing force than a direct threat to Israeli security.

Before the Syrian missiles were introduced, Israeli air force planes were able to support the Christian Phalangist militia and pummel PLO bases without interference. Now, Israel must use more caution in its air strikes, although its pilots are well-trained in the evasion and destruction of anti-aircraft missiles. The Libyian-manned SAM-9 missiles which Israeli planes destroyed last week were a serious threat only to helicopters—the small missiles have a short range and lack a radar to track incoming planes. The Soviet-built SAM-6 missiles used by Syria are more formidable weapons, roughly equivalent to the American Hawk missiles used to defend Israel from air attack. First seen during the 1973 Yom Kippur War, SAM-6s sent many surprised Israeli pilots to their death before it was learned how to elude the very fast missiles with decoy flares and evasive acrobatics.

There has yet to be a confrontation between the Syrian missiles and Israeli jets, but if one does occur, it may lead to war—which Israel takes very seriously. Although it has resoundingly defeated the Arabs in four previous wars, the combined weight of Arab soldiers and arms has always been enough to possibly annihilate the state of Israel. To ensure its continued survival, the Israeli government spends over half its budget on what is considered to be the most efficient military force in the world. But now that Egypt has signed a peace treaty with Israel and the US keeps a short economic leash on Jordan, Israel is no longer faced with the hellish prospect of simultaneously fighting a war on three separate fronts.

*Kfir fighter from an ad for Israeli Aircraft Industries*



*Even without it's nuclear capability, Israel's military is strong enough to take on all comers.*

Although alliances shift about as fast as sand dunes in the Middle East, Israel is presently threatened only from the north by Syria and PLO guerrillas. Because Israel defeated the combined forces of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan in 1967 and 1973, it is assumed that it could make quick work of Syria alone.

Syria and Israel are closely matched in the number of soldiers, artillery pieces, tanks, and combat aircraft, but technology and training favor Israel even more than it did in the Yom Kippur War. Both nations have rearmed since that war (Israel is supplied by the US, Syria by the USSR), but Israel has benefitted from a greater influx of the most advanced weapons in its supplier's arsenal.

Much has been written recently about the inadequacy and unreliability of US military equipment, but what is not written about is that Soviet weapons are just as bad or worse. No one knows this better than the Israeli military, which has captured and used Mig fighters and hundreds of Soviet missiles, tanks, and armored cars. Israel has found that US M-60 tanks have a more accurate gun and are less susceptable to damage than the newest Soviet tanks supplied to Syria, and American-made attack planes can go farther, carry more bombs, and have better radars than the Migs used by Syria. Much-maligned in the US press because of maintenance problems, F-15s flown by Israeli pilots have shot down tens of Syrian dogfighters—including a Mig-25, the Soviet's best interceptor and the world's fastest fighter—without a single loss.

Reagan's proposal to sell Super Sidewinder missles, AWACS radar planes, and more F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia has caused many to question the wisdom of introducing such advanced weapons into a politically volatile region. Little mention has been made, however, of the fact that Israel has already used these weapons—and even more advanced ones—against Syria. Israel's first F-15 squadron was formed only six months after the first American unit received this exceptionally capable fighter. The Israeli air force was the third (after the US and Britain) to refuel fighters from aerial tankers, and the Israeli army has had Lance battlefield missiles since 1973. After the Yom Kippur War, Israel was very quietly supplied with four E-2 AWACS planes—the same early warning and control planes used to protect the US navy.

The Soviets have not been as generous with the Syrians. The first batch of Mig-23 attack planes that Syria received after the Yom Kippur War had to be returned because of their shoddy construction, and Syria—like the rest of the USSR's allies—has not been allowed to have the most advanced Soviet missiles or strike aircraft. Syria has almost no technological base, while Israel has developed the most advanced armament industry outside of the US or Europe. Israel now builds and exports tanks, missile boats, and sophisticated fighters, and Israeli small arms and refurbished jets are used throughout Latin America, including El Salvador and Guatemala.

And in an odd and very dangerous way, the advanced level of Israeli technology may induce the US to continue supplying Israel with its most advanced weapons. In 1973, Golda Meir stated that Israel had the capability to produce nuclear weapons. There has never been a confirmed Israeli nuclear weapons test, but it is believed that enough plutonium could have been siphoned off over the past 20 years from Israeli research reactors to produce as many as 30 fission bombs. Many observers believe that the US has been subtly forced to supply Israel with any conventional weapon it wants—or else be accused of allowing the Middle East arms race to escalate into the nuclear arena.

Israel has been a staunch supporter of the US and its policies since 1948, but it also recognizes that the tremendous American thirst for oil may mean that someday the US will cast aside Israel. If this were to happen, and the American weapons supplied to Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia were turned against Israel, many in the Israeli government believe that nuclear weapons would be the only guarantee for the continued existence of a Jewish state.

Because an Israeli nuclear deterrent may already exist, this present crisis resembles the 1961 Cuban missile crisis. In the face of overwhelming military superiority, Syria will probably choose—as the USSR did in 1961—to withdraw the missiles. Thanks to the US and the ingenuity and determination of its people, Israel is now militarily stronger than it has ever been before. But until a peaceful compromise is reached between Israel and the PLO, that strength will not stop the deaths of Jewish and Palestinian children who get caught in the crossfire. ✓

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# James Watt: Ravage the frontier

by Dave Barber

Secretary of the Interior James Watt has rapidly become one of the most controversial figures in the Reagan administration. After only eight weeks in office, proposals such as the opening of oil lease sites off the Pacific Coast have made him a *persona non grata* among California politicians and inspired a passionate, if not prolific, "Dump Watt" coalition. *Not Man Apart,* the official Friends of the Earth newsletter, has instigated a new column entitled "Watt-Watch," which intends to chart month by month the havoc he wreaks on conservationist causes.

Watt is a self-professed born-again Christian, a strict Fundamentalist. While strong religious persuasions ordinarily should not diminish one's capacity to perform political duties, in the case of a man who wields primary power over environmental and natural resource policies, there are severe and seemingly irreconcilible disparities.

*"My responsibility is to follow the Scriptures," declares Watt, "which call upon us to occupy the land until Jesus returns."*

As one whose personal life is dominated by Biblical teachings, Watt's vision of land and wilderness will always be shaded by certain disturbing notions concerning the basic principles of management and use. "My responsibility is to follow the Scriptures," he declares, "which call upon us to occupy the land until Jesus returns."

It is also quite likely that he takes the well-known passage of Genesis 1:28 literally: "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion... over every living thing that moveth on earth." This occupation and dominion, Watt implies, has not been going well. There is too much land protected from industrial interests, too much oil that has not been drilled, too much coal and minerals tucked away inside mountains doing absolutely nothing for us.

Wilderness is another crucial concept that suffers under Watt's fervent Fundamentalism. No one needs to be reminded that Eden was a garden. In the fabric of Christian imagery and symbolism, wild land is invariably a reflection of moral chaos, a dark, tangled realm of evil. More often than not, it is described as "howling." Puritans such as Thomas Shepard envisioned their city-building and street-paving as the "clear sunshine of the Gospel" breaking into a "thick, anti-Christian darkness." The early pioneer ethics of trail-blazing, exploitation and development were not only dedicated to the name of God, but considered a good Christian's solemn obligation.



graphic by Joan Lockhart

It is still early to accuse James Watt of such bombastic righteousness. Yet the fact remains that he has denounced the acquisition of further wilderness acreage and continues to encourage the opening of many existing areas to private industrial exploration.

Some of Watt's Bible-gleaned ideologies, like his extreme dislike of coffee and other stimulants, are relatively harmless. Others are not. He has made no secret of his hatred for coyotes, perhaps seeing them as miniature versions of the wolf-packs that terrorized the first Christians in the Old World. "Maybe we can get Mrs. Reagan to wear a coyote coat," he joked at a recent press conference. However ingenuous such one-liners might be, they indicate a conception of nature based more on symbolism than active awareness and respect. If snakes are unequivocally considered to be personifications of evil, as one has to suspect they are in Watt's mind, it leaves room for only the narrowest interpretations of ecology and environmental processes.

Not long ago, Watt insisted that the Federal government owed the American public an "apology" for the current condition of their national parklands. He cited inadequate facilities and poor conditions of trails and scenic vista points. From this and similar statements, it appears he subscribes to the Puritanical ideal of "wild" lands: that of a properly-ordered, carefully-supervised garden. It is the old dominion theme again: to let the earth abide is in direct violation of the instructions of God.

It should be stressed, of course, that Biblical teachings and Christian ideology are not by definition incompatible with the ethics of conservation. A somewhat hackneyed yet still vital example is John Muir. As the quintessential mountain-man, Muir blended a strict Calvinist belief in God with an overwhelming awe for nature in its raw state. Groves of redwoods became "temples." Coursing streams were "choirs." In one of his books, Muir describes his experience of coming across a flock of sheep grazing in an upper Yosemite meadow, their brief pasturage already ravaging the area. "The money-changers," he lamented, "were in the temple."

This twist on the familiar New Testament passage is neither as convoluted or inappropriate as many Fundamentalists would have it. These days, the sheep have given way in Yellowstone and Yosemite to corporations such as TWA and RCA, whose talent at money-changing commands the utmost respect from Watt and his circle.

At one point in history, "subduing" the land was a necessity for survival. No longer. We have become too good at it, beyond any of the wild imaginings of the early patriarchal prophets. To base one's view of the natural world entirely on the verbatim word of the Bible, as James Watt has almost confessed to doing, is as ludicrous and anachronistic as the sacrificing of young virgins. Yet Watt need look no farther than his own King James to see the hypocrisy of his posture, which continually links profit-making and economic prosperity with Christian righteousness. Unfortunately, it may be easier for him to secure oil tracts off our coast than it would be for the proverbial camel to pass through the needle's eye. ✓

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# No Pulitzer for the *Sentinel*

by Richard von Busack

What makes a news article biased? Is it a disproportionate series of quotes from opposing sides in a matter? Is it allusions to the idea that one's opinions on a subject are facts instead? Is it more subtle issues of tone and style? Whichever of these factors it is, Sylvia Townsend is guilty on all counts in her recent six-part series in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* on the so-called "town-gown" rift between the students and the other residents of Santa Cruz.

More than merely being biased, Townsend's series encourages prejudice and misunderstanding. Petty complaints about the lack of parking or a sports stadium on campus are amplified into proof that the university has no concern whatsoever for the people of Santa Cruz. I've been grateful for the friendliness shown to me by the locals. And I, too, have been incensed by the occasional rudeness of the students. I realize that the relationship between the university and the town has not been as symbiotic as it could be. Yet I do not believe that the only way to ameliorate the uneasiness is to disenfranchise students of their voting rights. And this is the focus of Townsend's piece.

In this series of articles, Townsend addresses what she calls "the voting problem:"the fact that 6000 UCSC students make up a liberal voting block. The conservative politicians quoted by Townsend imply that leftist professors are responsible for the liberal voting records of the students. It is indicated in these articles that we students are *tabula rasas* waiting to be indoctrinated by these professors and that we could not possibly have formed any political opinions of our own. When asked about this by the *Sentinel*, Chancellor Sinsheimer commented dryly that it was flattering that the locals believed that the administration had that much influence over the students. As for the problem of the voting block in a town of 41,000, simple mathmatics indicate that 6,000 students make up only 14 percent of the population here, not enough of a constituency to force socialist leadership upon a conservative town. There must be some other factor at work; and although one councilperson is described as "one of the many who object to left-wing students voting in a town they will leave after graduation," the liberal politics of Santa Cruz are proof that some of these students are indeed staying after graduation, or that some of the citizens have politics to the left of the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*.

Although somewhat slanted, the Townsend article is anything but amusing. Consider the wording of this passage introducing ex-councilwoman Marilyn Liddicoat:

"Liddicoat's Corralitos home sits on a hill, as does the campus."

But unlike dormitory rooms adorned with Playgirl Magazine centerfolds and posters advertising esoteric beer, Liddicoat's split-level home is decorated with oriental antiques.

In a clear, pleasant, and animated voice, Liddicoat explained why she thinks students are being educationally cheated."

In Townsend's article, no one from the university side has such a clear, pleasant, and animated voice; presumably we all speak like Spartacists addressing a May Day rally. Liddicoat goes on to say that she feels that students are cheated because the university does not expose the students sufficiently to conservative ideas. It can be argued, of course, that a student would have to be quite isolated to avoid exposure to the conservative ideas of the Reagan administration. In another passage, Townsend writes that students who attended the university in the 1960s remember "the wife-swapping professors who embraced counter-culture philosophies." The objection here is not to the principles embraced but the professor's wives. In any case, the less colorful professors who embraced counterculture philosophies but remained monogamous are quite forgotten.

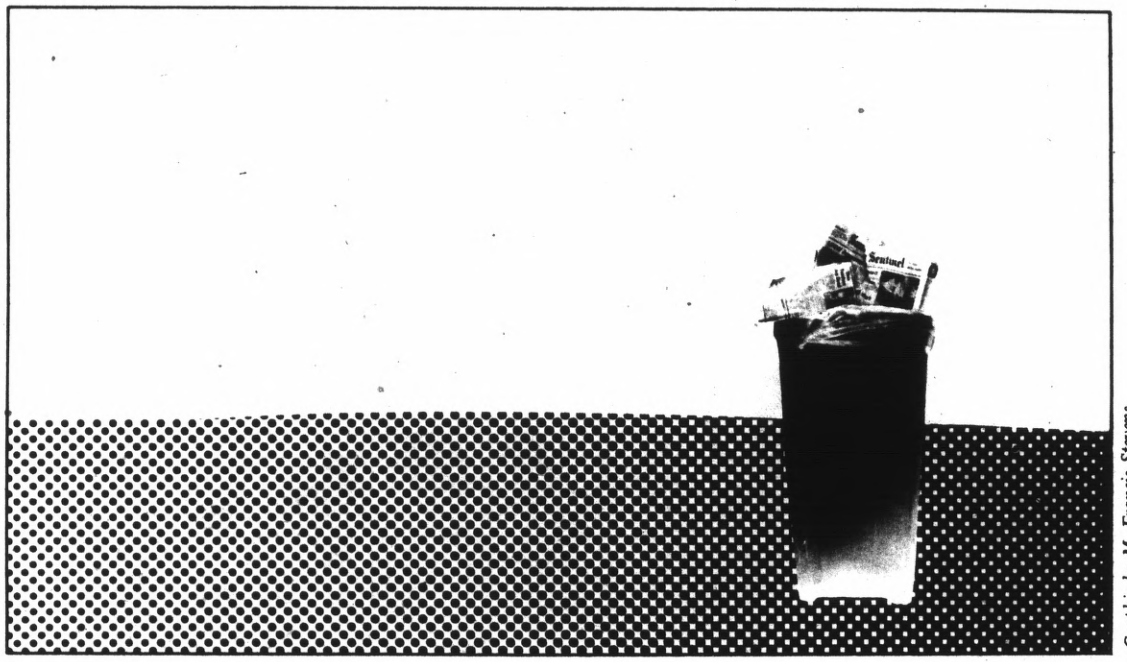
*It is indicated in these articles that we students are* tabula rasas *waiting to be indoctrinated by these professors.*

It is not the style of the articles that I question but the information. Most of the quotes used come from an interview with Gordon Sinclair, the editor of the *Sentinel*, which brings in a somewhat limited consensus to the piece. The title of the fifth article in the series, "UCSC Visitors Are Not Made Welcome" sums up Sinclair's views of the situation. The lack of adequate parking and the fact that McHenry library is best reached on foot particularly irritates Sinclair.

"From the university's standpoint, it hasn't got the widespread support other libraries have. Normally, they become focal points for the community, like Bancroft at Berkeley." One wonders if Sinclair has tried parking on the UCB campus recently. Although Townsend describes our library as "obscurely located," surely someone can point out the facility to her; surely she could ride the shuttle or walk the short distance through a quiet redwood grove to the library.

Nowhere in Townsend's article are mentioned the advantages the campus has brought to the community. According to a 1980 Chamber of Commerce estimate, students have brought in some $9 million in revenue to Santa Cruz since the founding of the university, not to mention hundreds of jobs for residents. The university sponsors dozens of free or low-cost cultural events throughout the school year: movies, concerts, plays and lectures, and even if the library is "obscurely located," this doesn't detract from its value to the community. The Santa Cruz Municipal Transit District has been to a large extent bankrolled by university money. Students are involved in many volunteer services to the community. Yet Townsend does not see it fit to include these topics into her series of articles.

There are strange and contradictory factors at work in Townsend's series: students are described as "snooty and radical" in one article and "laid back" in another. These are not Townsend's words, these are jut the beliefs of "critics" and "townspeople." There are no direct quotes here, because of the unstated implication that everyone in Santa Cruz feels that way. The conclusion drawn from this series appears in the form of a quotation used at the end and beginning of the series (a very important and influential placing of a quote, signifying one's own conclusions on the matter), a quote from councilman Larry Edler, "Unless they do something about their allowing kids to vote, you're going to have a town-gown problem."




Graphic by M. Francis Stevens

In this conclusion, we see why this series of articles was published in the first place. Even after all of the above, I believe that Sylvia Townsend has a commitment to fair journalism—a commitment so strong that she once told us that she doesn't vote in elections because she is afraid of slanting her articles. However, just as there is realpolitik, there is realjournalism, and I believe that in this case outside pressure—perhaps in the form of one of her editors—was brought to bear upon her, causing her to write a piece designed to stir up the resentment of the locals. There will be city council elections this November, with several important civic initiatives on the ballot, including the possible civic censure of US involvment in El Salvidor and the CURB initiative. Perhaps, just perhaps, the *Sentinel* is gearing up the conservative vote for the November elections.

Townsend's series of articles, portraying a diverse body of 6,000 individuals as a sort of Red Army faction, serves neither the people of Santa Cruz, the university, nor the cause of responsible journalism, nor anyone except local conservatives who fear defeat in the coming elections, and who are looking for a convenient method of improving the odds. ✓

# While you're gone. . .

After years of nine-month school sessions, most of us have learned to think in quarters rather than in months or days. The summer quarter for us is time off. Time to work or relax. Time that somehow doesn't count as much. But this summer could count significantly.

By the time you return to the university in the fall women may no longer have access to legal abortions. Alternatives to nuclear energy may have been gutted. The military may have extended its claws into Latin America with the help of young drafted men.

In Santa Cruz, the Moral Majority will not stop attacking Planned Parenthood just because the weather is nice. The conservative city council majority will not take a vacation from re-election campaigns just because the powerful student voting block has left the hill. Proponents of the grade option and the normalization of UCSC will not stop scheming just because students are not around.

For those who stay in Santa Cruz, several important organizing efforts will be made during the summer; Citizens United Against Rape and Battery (CURB) will be continuing to circulate petitions to get an initiative on the ballot. Once they have reached 6,000 signatures, the group will begin its campaign to win in the November election. Outreach for the local initiative to end aid to El Salvador will continue, and that campaign will gear up for the November election. Here on the hill, summer will be a good time to lay foundations for badly needed unity in the student movement.

The conservative interests both in this community and on the hill will use the summer as a time to divide and destabilize the force behind student backed issues. Proving them wrong is not only a statement about our commitment to social change but also a practical tool for the long fight ahead.

Finally, we say goodbye to our friends who are graduating. May they continue fighting for the values they learned at UCSC.

# LETTERS

## ARE WE DIFFERENT?

"I've always assumed, perhaps naively, that the principal reason for going to college is to open one's mind, but most students I have met were determinedly uninterested in any subject that would not help them get a job on graduating—a determination that excluded many subjects of ethical importance.

"All that stuff about El Salvador is a dead bore," one New Jersey pre-med student told me.

" 'Most of the journalism students for example, wanted to know how they could become a $500,000 a year anchor person on CBS. Moral questions? Concern for society? You've got to be kidding!' snorted a journalism students were interested in such social issues as minority groups and poverty. issues as minority groups and poverty. 'They're only interested in how much they're going to make.' "

So wrote Penny Lernoux, staff writer for the Independence Weekly, the National Catholic Reporter (May 22, 1981).

Is it any different at UCSC? Do the graduating seniors have an ethical sensitivity that has been nurtured at UCSC and lifts their eyes above the myopic horizon of pure economic self-interest?

I think so. And one of the ways that sensitivity might show itself is the broad participation of graduating seniors, faculty, and other students in the national effort to show sympathy and solidarity to the people of El Salvador, living and dead, in their suffering and their liberation struggles:

The sign of this expression of solidarity will be the wearing at graduation exercises of a red armband—symbolic of life and struggle. Locally, the UCSC Committee for Solidarity with El Salvador and the University Religious Council are co-sponsoring this effort urging all UCSC students to demonstrate in this way that their thinking is not void of conscience and that graduation is only a milestone in their continuing effort to seek "liberty and justice for all."

Darrell W. Yeaney

## HOT RESPONSE

Dear staff,

I am writing in response to a letter published in last week's *CHP* under the title of "Hot Air." Before Mr. Taylor condemns the entire feminist movement because two women refused to accept his help in changing a tire, I would like to make a few comments.

Did it ever occur to Mr. Taylor that there might be some good reasons why two women stranded by the road late in the evening might be wary of accepting the help of a strange man? Many women have been raped by their "good Samaritans." One police officer suggested that women whose cars have broken down at night not even get out of the car but lock the doors and wait for a patrol car for help. The fact that Mr. Taylor continued to try to press his help on the women would only have made them more wary. It is a sad but true fact: "women must live their lives as if in a war zone, constantly on guard." This only means that they want to survive, not that they hate men.

The stereotype of "man-hating feminist" is false and unfair. If all feminists "hate men," then why do we even bother to try to change society? Let's face it—if feminists hated men we wouldn't be trying to work for fairer relationships between the sexes (by the way, there are *male* feminists), we'd be running about in the woods picking off male hikers with revolvers because maybe some of our fathers raped and beat us as children. The way our society is set up makes it impossible for men and women not to have some bad feelings about each other. We've seen how harshly Mr. Taylor has reacted towards feminists from a single unpleasant incident; think how women who've been raped (1 in 3) or beaten (1 in 2 heterosexual relationships) might feel about men. The object of feminism is to end these painful problems that keep men and women apart, not female supremacy. We are feminists because we believe that the world should be a safe place for all of us, male *and* and female, to live and love, a world where a man doesn't have to feel castrated because women speak their minds and a world where a woman doesn't have to fear for her life when she gets a flat tire.

Sincerely,
L. Blash
Box 45 Kresge, UCSC

## BOYCOTT VIOLENCE

Dear Staff,

The movie *Texas Chainsaw Massacre* includes scenes of severe personal violence; for example, one woman is impaled, alive and screaming, on a meat-hook and menaced with a chainsaw. It is currently being shown at the Del Mar Theatre because theatres on the UA circuit have no say over the films they get—it's up to a booker in San Francisco. Neither the workers at the UA nor many members of the Santa Cruz community want this film to be shown. We don't advocate blatant censorship; instead, we plan a protest which would both gently remind movie-goers that there may be less destructive ways in which to spend their time, energy, and money, and which would make a statement to the management in San Francisco about its movie choosing policies. Please support us by gathering at the Del Mar Theatre on the Mall at 6:30 (the film begins at 7:00) on Friday, June 5. Bring sincerity and signs.

Thank you,
Caroline Green and Tracy Lord

## WHERE TO LIVE?

An open letter:

The time has come to make your on- and off-campus housing plans for next year. Here are a few hints to make that process as painless as possible.

If you intend to live on campus, you should pick up your residential contract at your College Office as soon as possible. Please read the contract carefully. If you have any questions, ask your College Housing Coordinator or the staff at the Campus Housing Office in the Central Services Building for further information. Fill out the contract and return the last two pages along with the $100 contract initiation fee. You can *not* defer this contract initiation fee, nor will any contract be processed without it. Remember, you must clear all past due housing bills before you submit a housing contract, or your contract will not be accepted.

The university expects the campus residence facilities to be full for Fall quarter, 1981. While all continuing students can not be guaranteed housing on campus, there is a good chance of obtaining a space for the upcoming year if your housing contract is submitted early. Those of you applying for special housing options such as single rooms and room-only accommodations should check with your college for special deadline dates and priority requirements.

If you are contemplating living downtown, the Off-Campus Housing staff provides practical information on how to find and keep a satisfactory living situation. Because vacant units in Santa Cruz are fairly scarce, rental rates are high and competition is stiff. Yet the cost of housing is often dependent upon your personal lifestyle. The most reasonable living arrangement is a room for rent in a house to share situation. Room rates range from $100 to $200, not including the cost of utilities.

Competition for off-campus housing is most intense in September. Therefore, try to secure your accommodations at least one month before classes begin. Rental listings, roommate assistance, and tenant/landowner information are available through the Off-Campus Housing Office. Also available is an Advanced Rental Arrangement service which encourages landowners to list Fall vacancies early in the summer to help students secure housing for the academic year. For additional information call or visit the Off-Campus Housing Office. Both the On- and Off-Campus Housing Offices are open year-round on weekdays between the hours of 9 am and 4 pm in Room 104, Central Services. The telephone numbers are: On-Campus Housing: (408) 429-2394 Off-Campus Housing: (408) 429-4435.

Rob Chrisler

## NO CHANGES

Dear Staff,

The University of California spends millions of dollars on student affirmative action (SAA), yet Third World student enrollment has not increased significantly. In fact, from 1975 to 1979, Chicano student enrollment increased less than one full percentage point, from 4.9 to 5.7 percent of total undergraduate enrollment, American Indian student enrollment did not change, and Black student enrollment has decreased from 4.1 to 3.9 percent of total undergraduate enrollment.

The university, "one of the most prestigious institutions of higher education in the nation," can run nine campuses, instruct 125,000 students, employ numerous faculty members, and even manage nuclear weapons labs, but it cannot construct a viable student affirmative action plan. Students have often questioned this, and gotten meager responses.

Finally, the Legislature asked. In 1980, supplemental budget language, introduced by Assemblyman Peter Chacon (D-San Diego) mandated that each campus and the university's systemwide administration set up Student Affirmative Action Advisory Committees. These committees were to review student affirmative action programs and make recommendations for improvement. Well, the committees have dutifully submitted their campus reports which include the valuable recommendations. Oddly enough, many of those were pretty meager, too. The 1980 recommendations sound very much (almost exactly) like the recommendations made in the 1975 Report to the President of the University of California from Student Affirmative Action Task Groups.

Granted, some of the recommendations are good recommendations. But if the university hasn't addressed the 1975 issues yet, maybe it's time to give the university a hand. Get a copy of your campus's report—you may be surprised. Then, state your opinion on SAA programs. The UC Student Lobby, an organization which advocates student issues, has developed a questionnaire which is designed to elicit student opinions on student affirmative action programs. The questionnaires can be gotten from your campus Student Lobby Annex Director, or from the Student Lobby:

926 J. Street #522
Sacramento, CA 95814
(415) 422-3827

Student input on this issue is urgently needed. After all, who can be a better judge of affirmative action programs than the people these programs were designed for?

Renee Hill

# KALEIDOSCOPE

## Music

**GONNA TAKE YOU HIGHER:** Curb those end of the quarter blues—get high with Mighty High! This local reggae and ska band will be playing with special guest Rubidotz, an up and coming local women's rock band, in a benefit for CURB (Community United Against Rape and Battery). A donation of only $2.49 gets you into the Kresge Town Hall on Friday, 9 pm. Support the CURB struggle to stop violence against women, and have a good time too.

**ARTISTS TEAM UP:** The Santa Cruz New Music Works will pitch a curve ball to local audiences this Friday and Saturday when they touch all artistic bases in an evening of new music, sculpture, dance, performance art and film at the Louden Nelson Center. Music Works has put together a package deal of new music pieces by rookie local composers Timothy Bell, Gene Lewis, Phil Collins, and Peter Elsie, as well as some from old-timers Edgar Varese, John Cage, Erik Satie and Terry Riley. Set sculptures by Fred Hunnicutt, Charles Hilger, and others, dancers, musicians, crabs, and radios will interact on stage during the music. All this for $3.50 general, $2.50 seniors. Sounds interesting, but will it make the Hall of Fame?



*A scene from Charles Dewald's* Haunts, *playing this weekend at the Art Center*

## Happenings



*Above: Gallic follies at an evening of French theater*

**A LOT OF GAUL:** A special program of French theater will be presented at Stevenson College Friday and Saturday, June 5 and 6. The program will be entirely in French, with narration and program notes in English, and will feature scenes from classical and modern theater including exerpts from *La Malade Imaginaire, Phedre, La Guerre de Troie N'aura Pas Lieu, L'Alouette,* and *Tartuffe*. In addition, two short comedies, *L'Amour Medecin* and *La Dame de Bronze et Le Monsieur de Cristal* will be performed. *La Dame* concerns a sanitorium which serves as refuge for an artist. *L'Amour* is Moliere's 17th Century comedyballet, and will be presented with authentic music and dance from the period.

The series is directed by Miriam Ellis, Lecturer in French and French Literature here. Admission to Friday's performance is $1; Saturday's matinee is primarily for students and will be presented free. Showtimes are 8 pm Friday and 2 pm Saturday.

**SOUTH OF THE BORDER DISORDER:** The San Francisco Mime Troupe is sometimes hilarious, sometimes garish, sometimes touching, but always entertaining, and they'll be bringing their hyperbolic brand of agitprop to the Performing Arts Theater this Saturday for a performance of *Americans*, or *Last Tango in Huahuatenango*. *Americans* is political vaudeville at its most acerbic; a wild comedy that follows the tribulations of a North American Ambassador to a mythical Central American nation peopled by right-wing fanatics, guerrilla fighters, and sensationalistic journalists. This evening of politically relevant theater sponsored by the Bear Republic Theater; admission is $5 low income/$6 general, tickets available at The Bear Republic Space or Bookshop Santa Cruz.

**CHATAUQUA TREATMENTS:** The end of the quarter brings the Chatauqua around once more. This quarter's edition includes pieces by Ionesco, Megan Simpson, James McClure, and a host of faculty and student writers. Chatauqua will be playing at the Barn Theater, Thursday through Saturday at 8. The performances, two separate series of short plays, will be performed on alternate nights. Admission is free.

**STEIN ASIDE:** The Theater Arts Board will present *Mexico*, a play by Gertrude Stein for one weekend only, June 4-7. *Mexico*, a verse play written in 1917, has never been performed before. It concerns a dream of six women and their hopes for a life away from their present brand of day-to-day existence. Most of all, *Mexico* concerns freedom from time: a rhythm of the imagination, and a dream of simplicity. *Mexico* is directed by Phil Heim, and will play each night at 8. Admission is $3 for general, $2 for students.

**PICK A PECK OF PLAYS:** The Art Center Theater, recently closed for renovation, is returning to the drama scene with Playwrights' Premieres, a program of five pieces by local playwrights scheduled to run weekends, June 5-June 21. The program features local luminaries Charles DeWald, Cliff Gerrish, Richard Landon, Michel O'Neil, and Philip Slater. Included in the potpourri will be *Haunts,* by DeWald, a psychological suspense about a mysterious young woman and her past, and some intriguingly titled shorts by Landon, *Pets,* and *At The Motel.* Showtime is 8 pm, Friday-Sunday.

**POTS AND PANS:** Theatre Rhinoceros' production of *American Coffee* and *Kitchen Duty*, two comedies by Victor Bumbalo which were recently run in San Francisco, will be shown June 5 at 8 pm in the Performing Arts Concert Hall. The $3 tickets will be available at the door. College V is sponsoring these two gay social comedies, which deal with a working-class Italian-Catholic couple's encounter with their son's gayness (*American Coffee*) and with the situational comics of a gay love affair (*Kitchen Duty*).

**SUNSHINE HARMONIES:** "Summer Songs" is the theme for Steve Halpern's benefit concert for *Health and Happiness* newspaper. Halpern's music is for the electric piano, organ and violin, and honors the "possible human," a person of light, balance, and caring. The $5 are available at the UCSC Box Office, all Bass outlets, and *H and H* newspaper at 200 Seventh Ave., SC. The concert takes place June 12, 8 pm, in the Performing Arts Theater. It should be a mellow experience to end finals week.

**TOUCHY FELINE:** *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof,* Tennessee William's Pulitzer Prizewinning drama, has had more than its fair share of lives already, but it gets yet another when it opens Friday, June 12 at the Louden Nelson Community Center. Curtain rises every Fri., Sat., and Sun. at 8 pm between June 12 and July 4, with a 2 pm matinee on June 21 and July 5.

## Art

**NAKED BUNCH:** A collection of over 91 prints are on display at the Pacific Light Gallery which explore facets of nude photography. The exhibit is a combination of two shows, both concentrating on the human nude form. The main show, *Le Nu*, consists of local photographers' recent work which explores the interrelations of form and light. The second, *Student Survey*, contains more experimental work, including toning methods, solarization and double exposure. The show will be at Pacific Light, 1362 Pacific Ave., until July 10.


**MONTEREY COLLEGE OF LAW**

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- **Monterey College of Law** will receive Provisional Accreditation by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California effective July 1, 1981.
- **Monterey College of Law's** faculty is composed of outstanding local attorneys and judges. **Monterey College of Law** is a night school only. Students attend classes three nights per week, 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

For information contact: **Monterey College of Law**
498 Pearl Street, Monterey, CA 93940
(408) 373-3301

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SAT & SUN 5 PM-
MIDNIGHT

Magic in Monterey Across the Bay
Leger de Maniacs
Carnival OF Magic
appearing at
KALISA'S
851 Cannery Row
Tickets: $6.00
9:00 p.m. Friday

BOOKSHOP SANTA CRUZ
Textbooks
1547 Pacific Garden Mall
Santa Cruz
423/0900
CASH NOW OR LATER
Text buybacks through June, and again in August and September
Open
Mon – Fri 10 – 5

# CITY ON A HILL
## Copy List

SECT

| STORY | WRITER | SLUG | ART WORK |
|---|---|---|---|

## 4 Thursday

### ☐ concerts

UCSC Early Music Consort, directed by Paul Hillier/Medieval music from Spain and England/Music from the Court of Henry VIII, "Jephthah" by Carissimi/8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall/Free

JAZZ VISIONS: The last Aesthetic Studies Major senior recital by John Schmitz and friends/8 pm/ Kuumbwa Jazz Center/Free

### ☐ theater

MEXICO - A play by Gertrude Stein, directed by Philip Heim/A cubist play about American women's dreams of Mexico/8 pm, Performing Arts Drama Studio/$3 general, $2 students and seniors/ Thru Sunday

### ☐ lectures

Dr. Debbie Bliefnick, Gulf Oil, Texas: "Formation and Diagenesis of Modern Sponge and Bryozoan Carbonate Buildups, Bahamas"/4 pm, Applied Sciences, Rm. 150/ Free/(Whole Earth Seminar)

Donna Haraway, Associate Professor of History of Consciousness, UCSC: "The Contest for Primate Nature"/4:30 pm Kresge Seminar Rm. (159)/Free

Biology of Cancer/Fran Dee with give a pesentation on the Hospice Movement/There will also be a lecture on Chemotherapy/7 pm, Classroom 2/Free

### ☐ miscellaneous

Cowell College's Annual Arts Show/ Handmade books and porcelain ware are among the works featured/ Smith Gallery, Cowell/ Hours: 11 am-5 pm, Tuesday-Sunday/ THRU JUNE 14

Seminar on "Basic Judaism" with Rabbi Litvak/ 7:30 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge

Panel discussion on RAPE and RACISM/ 8 pm, Oakes 105 (UCSC)/ Sponsored by Twanas and Oakes College/ Free

## 5 Friday

### ☐ movies

Carl Willit will be showing animated film shorts, filmed by UCSC students/ 7 pm, Communications Bldg., Studio A/ Free

### ☐ concerts

Gamelan Music and Dance Concert/ Music from West Java (Sunda), featuring Kecapi Suling and Angklung/ 8 pm, Performing Arts Theater/ $4.50 general, $3.50 students and seniors

Theater Rhinocerous presents two one-act plays: "American Coffee" and "Kitchen Duty"/ 8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall/ $3 general, $2 students and seniors.

Benefit dance for CURB (Community United Against Rape and Battery) at Kresge Town Hall, 9 pm/ Featuring local reggae and ska band Mighty High with special guest Rubidotz, a women's rock band/ Donation $2.49/ Come and enjoy! Call 425-7653 for more information

### ☐ theater

The University Community School presents "Mary Poppins," a magical musical for the entire family/ Fri., 7:30 pm, Sat. 7:30 pm, Sun. 2 pm at the Ben Lomond Park hall/ Tickets at the door.

The Viet War Vets of the Hit & Run Theater Co. are presenting Falling Back to Regroup, a collectively created theater piece about growing up in America, fighting in Vietnam, and returning to the "world"/ Cabrillo College main theater at 8 pm/ $4.50 sliding, Vietnam War Vets free/ Thru Sunday

### ☐ miscellaneous

Change of Major/College: Last day to file a petition to be effective fall quarter/ Registrar's Office

Removal of Grade I: Last day for Graduate students to submit course work for removal of winter quarter Incompletes/ (May 11 was deadline for undergraduate students)/ Instructor's office

The Berkeley Psychic Institute of Santa Cruz will hold a free demonstration on Being Aware of Your Psychic Abilities/ 7:30-9:30 pm, Highlands Par, 8500 Hwy. 9, Ben Lomond/ For more info, 298-6221

The Santa Cruz Coalition Against US Intervention in Central America will have an open house in its new office at 341-B Ocean Street from 3-7 pm/ The coalition is working to collect 6,000 signatures by June 30 to put a resolution against intervention in El Salvador on the Santa Cruz city ballot in November and volunteers are still needed to finish the task. Donations of office supplies and furniture are also needed.

## 6 Saturday

### ☐ theater

San Francisco Mime Troupe: "Americans or Last Tango in Huahuatenanzo"/ 8 pm, Performing Arts Theater/ $6 general, $5 students and seniors

### ☐ miscellaneous

"Triathalon"/ This one of a kind event will include bicycling, roller skating, and running/ The Triathalon is designed as a relay, consisting of a three person team (one must be a female)/ There will also be a special division for those people desiring to enter the event on their own/ Begins 10 am, East Field House/ $6 team, $3 single/ Call the Recreation Office for complete details (4292806)

Quarry West Spring Reading/ Poetry and Fiction read by Naomi Clark, James D. Houston, Lisa Lowe, Robert Lundquist, Nathaniel Mackey, and Frances Roberts/ Bookshop Santa Cruz/ 7:30 pm/ Free

12th Annual Corn Roast and Craft Festival at the Meadow, 360 Swanton Rd., Davenport, Hwy 1/ Crafts, country music by the Red Mountain Boys, corn on the cob and keg beer/ No entrance fee/ From 10-5 pm/ For more info, call 423-4460 or 426-5091

Last field trip this season of the Santa Cruz Bird Club to Elkhorn Slough, Moss Landing and the Nature Conservancy/ Meet at Dominic's Fruit Stand, Hwy 1 and Jensen Rd near Watsonville or carpool from Aptos Wells Fargo Bank, 7701 Soquel Dr. at 8:30 am/ Bring lunch/ Newcomers always welcome/ Trip leader, Irene Manicci, 476-8309

Tour of some local Santa Cruz gardens presented by the Santa Cruz Alternative Energy Co-op/ Meet at 10 am at the Co-op office at 303 Potrero #6/ Small donation requested/ Call 425-SOLA for more details

## 7 Sunday

### ☐ concerts

Barbara Smart will present her senior recital in piano/ Works b Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, a Bartok/ 3 pm, Crown Dining H Free

"A Celebration of Winds"/ Featur the UCSC Symphonic Band, direc by William Trimble; Associate co ductor, Gilbert Moreno/ Works Persichetti, Giovannini, Alford, V Suppe, and Hagen/ Guest artist The Nuclear Whales Saxophone Quartet/ 3 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall/ Free

### ☐ miscellaneou

Senior Art Show/ Suzanne Hasl grave: Sculpture/ Dining Hall G lery, College Five, THRU JUNE

"Farewell Get-Together"—Last event of the year/ Also, welcome new JSC advisor for next year/ F freshments served/ 3-5 pm, Steve son Fireside Lounge/ Free

Reception for Cowell art show at Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery, 4:3 pm/ Free

(Below): th Me



# SECTION Calendar

| LUG | ART WORK | RCVD | LENGTH | EDITED | TYPE SET | COR-RECTED | ACCEPTED | DUMMIED | LA' O |
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## unday

### concerts

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Celebration of Winds"/ Featuring
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Nuclear Whales Saxophone
rtet/ 3 pm, Performing Arts
cert Hall/ Free

### miscellaneous

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College Five, THRU JUNE 13

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JSC advisor for next year/ Re-
aments served/ 3-5 pm, Steven-
Fireside Lounge/ Free

eption for Cowell art show at the
se Pickard Smith Gallery, 4:30-6
Free

## 8 Monday

### ☐ concerts

Music at the Library #19/ Program: Schubert, Milhaud, and Brahms, played by Susan Wagner and Stephen Pollard, piano, Andy Connell, clarinet, Willy Juncosa, violin, Tom Cole, piano, Bob Alfred, piano, Dennis Drew, cello/ 7 pm, Art and Music Dept., Library, 224 Church St./ Free

### ☐ meetings

Student Coalition Against the Draft (SCAD)/ 7:30 pm, Stevenson Dorm 6, 3rd Floor Lounge

### ☐ miscellaneous

Self-help support for overeaters/ 10-11 am, Health Center Conference Rm./ Free

Final examinations/ THRU THE 12th

## 9 Tuesday

### ☐ miscellaneous

Delicious benefit dinner for the US Out of El Salvador Initiative/ Good food, drink and live music, and a quick update on recent events in El Salvador/ 6 pm at the Louden Nelson Center/ Donation, $5/ For advance tickets or info call John at 426-5900 or David at 423-9284

(left) Javanese dance at the P.A. June 5



(Below): the cast of Mexico at the Barn June 4–7

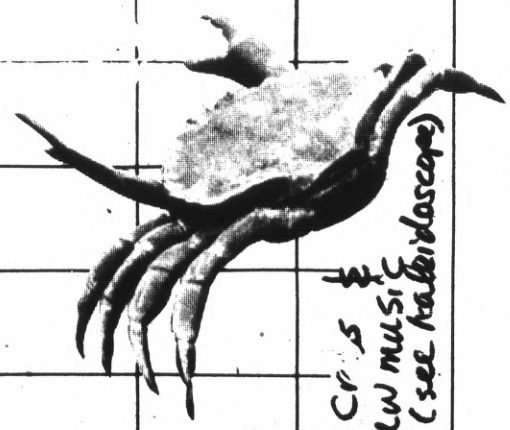
Photo Credit: Lois Nelson



## 10 Wednesday

### ☐ miscellaneous

GET HAPPY! School is over and it's time to ride the Freedom Train. Meet throughout the town and engage yourselves in some full-fledged celebration. See you here, same paper, same station, next year. May your summer be filled with sunshine. Adieu.



Cross ref: New music (see Kaleidoscope)

VIEWFINDER

Form C.

55%

DEL MAR (425-0616)

Texas Chainsaw Massacre

Take Whis Job and Shove It

Alligator

Airplane!

Windwalker

Cavemen

Alien

Buckwar

APTOS TWINS (688-8541)

Outland (reviewed this issue)

Lovers and Liars

SASH MILL (427-1711)

June 4-5:

Thief of Bagdad

The Little Prince and Friends

UA CINEMAS (426-8383)

Bustin' Loose

The Four Seasons

June 6, 7, and 8:

Bus Stop

A Letter to Three Wives

NICKELODEON (426-7500)

La Cage Aux Folles, Part Two

City of Women

June 9-10:

The Rose

All That Jazz

41st AVENUE (476-8841)

The Legend of the Lone Ranger

Nighthawks

Death Hunt

Atlantic City

XIO (423-2000)

Excalibur

The Warriors

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# ANNOUNCEMENTS

"THE BATTLE OF 1981: Santa Cruz City Politics"!: On November 4, 1981, much of our city's future will be decided in what is certain to be one of the most hotly battled elections to take place in Santa Cruz history. Besides city council elections, voters will be considering two local initiatives: one to make the City of Santa Cruz officially oppose all US military and economic aid to El Salvador, and one to require special police and other battery against women. Join Mike Rotkin and other community activists currently involved in city politics for this special forum on the initiatives and the Santa Cruz political situation and its effects on YOU—Thursday, June 4, 8 pm, Merrill College Dining Hall. Sponsored by Students for a Progressive City. For childcare and information, call 427-3107.

DELL' ARTE PLAYERS COMPANY TO OFFER MASK WORKSHOP: The Dell' Arte Players Company will offer a month-long workshop in Mask Use & Performance from July 27 to August 23 at the Dell' Arte School of Mime & Comedy in Blue Lake, California. Classes will be held in the physical techniques of masked performance, folk uses and traditions of the mask, and mask construction. Tuition for the workshop is $450 and the deadline for applications is July 1. Further information can be obtained by contacting Alain Schons, Dell' Arte, P.O. Box 816, Blue Lake, CA 95525, (707) 688-5411.

THE CITY OF BERKELEY'S HIGH SIERRA CAMP needs your help! Volunteers are being sought for a two-day campout and work party on June 27 & 28 to put the finishing touches on the Echo Lake High Sierra Camp. This beautiful camp, established in 1922, was closed several years ago after Prop. 13. Camps, Inc. (Community Assistance to Municipal Public Camps) was established to run the camp, and through their efforts and those of Recreational Equipment Inc. (REI), the Berkeley Mountaineering Equipment Co-op, Echo Lake will be re-opened. In order to meet the July 3rd opening deadline, about 100 volunteers are needed to paint, hammer, cut brush and put other finishing touches on the project. To help us plan food, tools and transportation (by carpool), sign up with George Zurilgen at REI Co-op, 1338 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley, (415) 527-4140.

IF YOU REALLY WANT TO DO SOME GOOD, the large majority of data supports the $$$ are an essential tool. If you are among those who are going beyond a mere intellectual knowing that inflation means a flow of $$$ from the economically unwise to the economically wise, you should consider investing 1/2 hour of your time to express your possible interest in an investment think tank, i.e., a periodic sharing of investment knowledge among fellow members of the club. If interested, send a short note with return address and/or phone number to International Think Tank, Box 363, Oakes College, UC Santa Cruz, CA, 95064.

FALL QUARTER REGISTRATION: Continuing students—file your Intention to Register form by June 12 in order to receive a fall registration packet. Intention to Register forms and the new fall quarter Preliminary Course List are available now at college offices and the Graduate Division Office. Registration packets will be mailed August 17 and must be returned with fees to the Cashier's Office by September 4. A $25 fee will be assessed for late packets.

MARIN COUNTY RESIDENTS: If you have been a Marin County resident since January 1, 1981, there are scholarships available for 1981-82 from $200 to $3000. Applications available in Financial Aid Office and must be postmarked no later than July 4, 1981. You must have financial need to apply.

MOUNTAINEERING CLASS: This week-long program will enable the average backpacker to make that step to alpine wonders of mountaineering. Each student will receive personal attention on both rock climbing and snow and ice climbing. All technical equipment will be supplied. Pre-requisite: Previous backpacking experience and reasonable physical condition. This class takes place June 15 through June 21. Cost is $125. Sign up at P.E. Office, East Field House.

DELICIOUS BENEFIT DINNER for US Out of El Salvador Initiative at 6 pm, June 9 at Louden Nelson Center. There will be good food, drink, and live music. There will also be a quick update on recent events in El Salvador. For advance tickets and/or information, call John at 426-5900 or David at 423-9284. Donation: $5.00.

ALTERNATIVE CAREERS: As a humanistic alternative to the gross, profit-exploitive commercial world, hundreds of graduates have chosen the field of Direct Aid among Developing Nations. Many programs exist: United Nations, independent foundations, church-sponsored operations. Any kind of practical skill is suitable—from dentistry to horticulture. Constant demand exists for road and bridge engineers, all types of healthworkers and people with light mechanical or engineering ability. If you want to work alongside indigenous people in rural or smalltown sub- or full-tropical zones, there sure is a place for you. Call Nick Whitehead at PEACETEC #1, 475-2012, for information.

POETRY READING: Clair Braz-Valentine will be reading a selection of poetry from her just-published volume, "Pretend I Have Loved You," Saturday, June 13, 7 pm, at Bookshop Santa Cruz. Refreshments will be served. Claire Braz-Ventine's first play, "Embrace Tiger, Return to Mountain" was recently produced by the Bear Republic Theatre. Call Peg Flynn, 429-6584 for further information.

12th ANNUAL CORN ROAST & CRAFT FESTIVAL will be held from 10 am to 5 pm on June 6 & 7 in Davenport. The Corn Roast has established a solid reputation for being one of the mellowest, high quality craftshows in the Santa Cruz area and has become a social event. It is a totally cooperative venture, gathering 20 of the most outstanding craftpeople in S.C. county and the Bay Area. Located at the meadow at 360 Swanton Road in Davenport, it can be reached by driving 1 mile north of Davenport and, after a right turn on Swanton Road, continuing 4 miles inland. For more information, call 423-4460 or 426-5091.

ELLEN BASS, local feminist and accomplished poet, will give a workshop on "Writing About Our Lives in the Nuclear Age" on Saturday, June 13, 9 am to 4 pm. It is sponsored by the Resource Center for Nonviolence and will be held at the Center, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. The workshop will have two emphases: to explore one's thoughts and feelings about living with the threat of irradiation and nuclear war, and to help those who have trouble writing about those ideas. The medium is not restricted to poetry but may include prose and journalistic writing as well. An $8-15 fee is asked, pre-registration is requested, and work exchange is negotiable. For more information and registration, contact Deena Hurwitz at 426-6640 or 423-1626.

NATIONAL MORATORIUM ON PRISON CONSTRUCTION: Naneen Karraker of the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC), a private, non-sectarian organization for social service and change, will speak at the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Santa Cruz County, 6401 Freedom Blvd., Sunday, June 7 at 11 am. Childcare will be provided. Ms. Karracker is coordinator of UUSC's National Moratorium on Prison Construction (NMPC) which assists citizens in states west of the Mississippi River to bring about a halt to the construction of prisons and jails until alternatives to imprisonment are fully evaluated.

THE SANTA CRUZ COALITION AGAINST US INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA will have an open house with music & refreshments in its new office at 341-B Ocean Street on Friday, June 5, from 3 to 7 pm. The Coalition is working to collect 6,000 signatures by June 30 to put a resolution against US intervention in El Salvador on the Santa Cruz City ballot in November. Over 4,000 of those signatures have been collected and more volunteers are needed to finish the task. Office supplies and furniture are also needed. Anyone wishing to help or donate can call the office at 426-3027.

SANTA CRUZ HUMAN UNITY COUNCIL: An exciting development has been taking place in Santa Cruz. Although there hasn't been much fanfare, there has been a lot of action from the newly-formed Santa Cruz Human Unity Council. This Council joins individuals of all faiths, political persuasions and backgrounds in planning the *Eighth International Human Unity Conference* to be held in Vancouver, B.C. on July 23-26, 1981. We welcome your interest in these activities. Weekly meetings are held at the Louden Nelson Community Center on Friday evenings at 7:15. Call 476-1503 for more information.

BREAKFAST OF AMAZONS, a group of post-literate arguers and performers, invites the public to a "Paper Bag Signing" at Bookshop Santa Cruz on Saturday, June 6. The event will celebrate the Amazons' utter failure to publish (or even to write) a book about their careers in the anti-guerrilla theater. The "Paper Bag Signing" will begin at noon on Saturday, June 6, and refreshments (beer and beef jerkies) will be served.



WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM: John Cohn, the head of Energy Action, will speak on Local Action for Energy Self-Reliance at the June 10 meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at Arion Hall, 230 Plymouth Street, Santa Cruz. The meeting starts at 11:30 am and is open to the public. Beverages and cookies are served at a brown bag lunch. For further information, call 688-5498.

CROWN THEATRE is presenting two Chekhov plays, *The Bear* and *The Proposal*, on June 5 & 6 in the Crown Dining Hall. Admission is free. The cast of both plays will include the tantalizing Tamara Sloan, the sensational Scott Waxman, and the tenacious Tim Cotter. The director is the illustrious Emily Payne. So come one, come all, to these great theatrical nights of entertainment.

ART EXHIBIT: There will be an exhibition of recent painted drawings by Charles Swank at the Sash Mill Cinema Gallery through the month of June. Swank's drawings focus on the inanimate objects of humans usually overlooked or unnoticed as important subjects in the visual world of art. The Gallery is open nightly from 7 pm.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA EXTENSION offers dozens of conveniently-scheduled and conveniently-located courses for people who seek opportunities, career pathways, or updating in their present fields. Among the hundreds of programs available each quarter are offerings in Education, Arts and Humanities, Business and Professional, Human Growth and Development, and Natural and Environmental Studies. A work exchange program is available for those who wish to pay for courses by volunteering time in University Extension's Public Information Office. Call or write University of California Extension, Carriage House, UCSC Campus, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, (408) 429-2461 for a free catalog describing courses available near you. For information contact Barbara Kieve, Public Information Officer, (408) 429-2462.



# Diablo nuclear plant:
# License to radiate

by Bruce Mansbach

It would have been nice if the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) had been meeting during the past two weeks to discuss how wise it would be to grant a license to Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) to begin operating Diablo Canyon, a nuclear power plant built less than three miles from an active earthquake fault. It would have been nice if the NRC had turned down Diablo—a plant that has the distinction of having the longest history of protest and legal intervention of any nuclear power plant built to this date—so that one could at least temporarily imagine that the will of the people is more important than corporate greed. Of course, it would have been even nicer if the NRC had turned down PG&E's original request to build Diablo way back in 1967. It would have been nice. But they didn't.

The fact of the matter is that the NRC has never turned down a request to open a nuclear power plant. So, you may wonder, what was the purpose of the recent hearings in San Luis Obispo? Good question. Briefly, the purpose of the hearings was to rubber-stamp PG&E's license by discussing evacuation procedures and other technical matters. The NRC agreed to ban public participation and avoid discussion of issues that would further prolong the plant's opening. Actually, PG&E and the NRC tried hard to cancel the hearings altogether, but since that would have been too outrageous, they decided to only discuss issues that posed no threat to the "smoothness" (read: fixedness) of the proceedings.

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As if this were not enough, as the NRC opened hearings in California, a rule change was made in Washington that will help ensure the speedy processing of nuclear plants, freeing them from the "unnecessary controversy" they always seem to arouse. The practical effect of this "modification" (if the rules do not work for the utilities, why, just change them—at our expense) makes a *midsummer* opening of Diablo a distinct possibility.

PG&E has been crying that it is losing millions of dollars because of Diablo's delay. In recent weeks they have inflated their claimed loss figure from the original $7 million a month to $1 million a day, and most recently, to $2.4 million a day. I knew nukes were not cheap, and inflation is rampant, but a $1.4 million increase in a matter of days is unbelievable! Perhaps they are losing money, but, frankly, PG&E has dug its own grave by ignoring common sense and the wishes of the people.

Once Diablo is turned on, the plant becomes radioactive for longer than any of us will live. At that point, the financial burden—which up until now has rested on the utility's shoulders—is immediately and irrevocably passed on to the ratepayers. That's you and me. To facilitate this process, last summer the NRC advised PG&E to apply for a low power test license for Diablo. The recently-completed hearings, clearing the way for low power testing, represent the outcome of a maneuver that epitomizes the undemocratic, biased and callous nature of government-industry collusion on nuclear (and other) issues. The intention of the low power test approach is especially intended to undercut effective, concentrated public outcry by turning the plant on gradually instead of all at once.

Not so fast. Over 3,000 people turned out to protest the hearings, which were scheduled for a room that holds less than 100 people. Sandy Silver of Mothers For Peace came forth with a strong, moving, unscheduled statement that reflected the sentiments of many watching the hearings:

*This community wants to speak. The NRC said eight years ago the money would never be a factor in licensing this plant. Yet, today, self righteously you may claim that we've got to get this plant licensed because any delay costs the plant millions of dollars. Sirs, may I remind you that as taxpayers we in this community pay your salary; as taxpayers we pay the NRC's salaries; as ratepayers we pay PG&Es salary; and because we don't feel protected we have to hire our own attorneys at very limited wages to protect us. We, sir, are paying for this whole goddamn proceeding and you won't even let us talk!"*

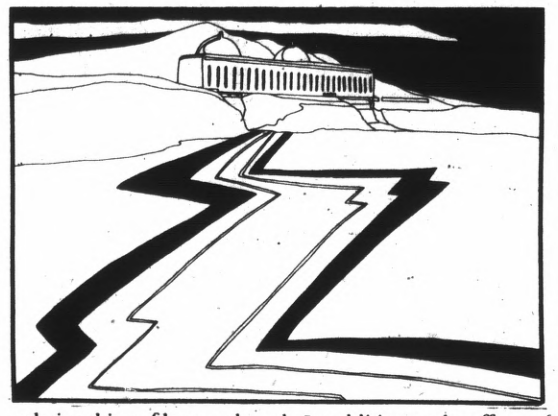
This kind of anger is something most people feel once they realize that the NRC is intent on promoting, not regulating, nuclear power. With this in mind, what are appropriate forms of response? Naturally, we can write letters and educate ourselves and those around us—all that kind of stuff is wonderful. Many of us have done this for years. We can attend rallies where even Governor Brown will speak out against Diablo; yet somehow the nuclear advocates push Diablo closer and closer to becoming radioactive. Clearly, something more than protest is needed.

Opposition to nuclear madness has taken other, more creative, forms in recent times. Increasing numbers of people, unwilling to wait for divine intervention or even actions reflecting common sense from the government, have decided that resistance must take more active forms. The May issue of the national No-Nukes Prison Support Collective (Box 1221, Eugene, Oregon, 97440), a "support network for jailed and imprisoned anti-nuclear activists," documents acts of conscience that have occurred recently in places ranging from Sunnyvale's Lockheed plant to the home of the Trident submarine in Groton, Connecticut, as well as acts in Nebraska, Montana, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other parts of California. As long as these acts involve small groups of people the media will ignore them in their coverage, and the authorities can portray them as acts of desperation. Actually, they are acts of resistance (desperation characterizes the mentality that produces nukes, not the commitment that opposes them) and reverence for life. The planned blockade of Diablo will be an action in this spirit.

The idea of a blockade comes out of the recognition that the only thing that will stop Diablo will be a non-violent demonstration of the absolute refusal of many people to allow it to open. Over 3,000 people were prepared to do just this when the blockade last seemed imminent. Since then, many have intensified their commitment to resisting Diablo. The blockade is not a symbolic protest, it is an act aimed at actually obstructing the operation of the plant. It is meant to show the government and its corporate partners that no more nuclear insanity will be tolerated. Recognizing the implication that the results of the Diablo struggle will have for future nuclear projects, the purpose of a blockade is to say no now, instead of when it is too late.

Unlike those committed to working exclusively within "established channels," we realize that our commitment to a radioactive-free environment is stronger than our commitment to complying with legal standards that cater to the very corporations that are unable and unwilling to consider the social costs of their profits.

Some will be alienated by such an action, perhaps feeling that others are bent on stopping Diablo "by any means" possible. Actually, we *can* stop Diablo, but in fact our means are our ends. The process of coming together and nonviolently acting, we begin to experience ourselves as transformed, empowered beings with greater capacity for liberating



relationships of love and work. In addition to the effects of nonviolence on our immediate community, we see that it has great impact on those in the larger community—some of whom will have to join us for our resistance to be successful. By showing that we are dedicated and "not going to give up or go away," and because of our commitment to feminist process, small autonomous groups and strong, well-organized action, we gain the respect of those who have been unable to oppose the nuclear menace. When these people glimpse alternatives to isolation and silence, they can come forward with hope and begin to participate in personal and social change.

Because the stakes are larger than Diablo, we realize that our preparation for the blockade must begin now. The first step is to participate in a daylong nonviolence preparation session, where information concerning the action is shared, as are feelings and personal concerns. Out of these preps come affinity groups, composed of five to 15 people, that will comprise the basic decision-making bodies of the action. Affinity groups "serve as a source of support and solidarity for their members," and also may choose to focus on a specific interest, issue, or philosophy. They allow us to transcend our alienation and helplessness and to begin to build community, not only to stop Diablo, but to begin to explore alternative futures of our own choosing.

Clearly, Diablo imposed on the people is unacceptable. Also obvious is that protest politics have not and will not stop Diablo. Only by joining together in nonviolent resistances do we have a chance to survive. As you consider your summer plans, ask yourself what kind of future you would like to see. It is clear that there may (or may not) be undesirable consequences of resistance. Unfortunately, the consequences of *not* resisting may be much greater. As I said earlier, "It would have been nice..." ✓

AC/DC (Action Community For Diablo Canyon) Box 693, S.C., or call 423-7046.

# Resources for nonviolence

Smothered by accounts of international tension, the get-tough stance of the Reagan administration and grim statistics of rising crime, it seems as if we're drowning in a sea of violence and confusion. The many manifestations of violence in our society do not suggest a simple cure. Complex problems require long-range solutions, and what better time to start than now by looking into some of the summer activities of the Resource Center for Nonviolence.

Located at 515 Broadway, two houses off Ocean Street, the Resource Center has been educating the Santa Cruz community in the finer points of pacifism since 1976. The center carries books on nonviolence ranging from Tolstoy and Hannah Arendt, Thomas Merton to Dave Dellinger, and presents a course of study to help individuals understand the politics of peace. Studying the writings of many nonviolent thinkers and engaging in discussions, interested people can gain an understanding of the areas where violence, racism, sexism, economic and legal injustice meet and how to remedy them with the practice of nonviolence.

The Resource Center offers many services and programs to the community, including workshops, study groups, nonviolence training for demonstrations and civil disobedience, and a comfortable atmosphere for discussing nonviolent philosophies.

The Center has been rather low-key lately, concentrating mainly on additions to the Broadway Street building and planning upcoming events. Now that the building is nearing completion, the staff plans a festive open house on July 26 with an exhibition of art work by Mark Morris. In addition to the Open House, there will be a warm-up celebration on the 4th of July, with a sock hop and the annual Anarchist/Socialist baseball game.

For the more serious minded, the Resource Center is planning weekly study-groups throughout the summer, beginning Wednesday, June 3 with a four-week long study group on the writings of theologian and Christian pacifist John Howard Yoder. The last three Thursdays of July, veteran nonviolence advocate Ira Sandperl will be at the Resource Center for a series of "Conversations in Nonviolence." During four Wednesdays in August, the Resource Center staff will present "Skills Sharing for Activists," an opportunity for activists to learn about consensus, how to run a meeting, how to do graphics, posters, etc.

Other special events include a workshop with local author Ellen Bass, "Writing About Our Lives in the Nuclear Age" on Saturday, June 13, and two public appearances by John Howard Yoder on July 10 and 11.

The summer, with its lazy, unpressured days, would be a good time to catch up on the latest developments in the anti-war and disarmament movements, and also to delve into the honorable history of pacifism and war resistance. It's time to find some heroes who didn't go to war.

For more information on any of the above events, call 423-1626. ✓

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# Graduate in red

by Ann Dannelly

Seniors at all colleges will be wearing red armbands at commencement exercises to symbolize their solidarity with the people of El Salvador and other Central American countries. Initiated by a group of students at Harvard, students at campuses across the country are joining this symbolic act. Here at UCSC the Central American Solidarity Committee and the Universtiy Religious Council are co-sponsoring this effort.

In a time when silence signifies complicity, it is crucial that we use the avenues available to us to speak out against government policy in El Salvador.

Since January of 1980, 17,500 people have died in El Salvador, and that number is escalating daily. Over 150,000 persons have been displaced within their own country and thousands more are fleeing from El Salvador to neighboring countries. Most of the deaths have been at the hands of the military, as documented by the Legal Aid Office of the Catholic Church in El Salvador. Our government supports this military government, and since January of this year the Reagan administration has sent $25 million in military aid and more than 54 military advisors. This situation is not unique to El Salvador. We are sending even more military aid to the dictatorship in Honduras. And it is likely that military aid to Guatemala, which was suspended due to human rights violations, will be reinstated, sometime this year.

"By wearing armbands at graduation, we are joining in the international popular outcry against the brutality and genocide of the military dictatorship in El Salvador," said Michelle Miller, a senior at Stevenson. "We're demanding an end to all US economic aid and military hardware that supports the present junta and only aids in the continuation of the repression of the Salvadoran people's struggle for democracy."

Kevin Finney, a Kresge senior, said, "I oppose US aid to the dictatorship in El Salvador not only because it prevents the development of democracy in that country, but also because it undermines democracy in the United States. So called 'anti-communist' intervention in nations throughout the world has become the excuse for a secretive and wasteful military establishment that erodes our democratic liberties, destabilizes the economy and raises the spectre of nuclear warfare."

Wearing armbands will once again raise the issue of US involvement in Central American countries to the forefront of discussion and concern where it should remain until the violence in those countries ceases. One Oakes Senior, Ciro Cervantes, sees this act of solidarity as serving an educational purpose:" [it] helps to educate parents and students as to what US intervention in El Salvador and other Central American countries actually is."

This act not only expresses our outrage at US policies, it also makes a statement about our role within our society. We should be responsible citizens who attempt to change our government policies when they are not congruent with human rights.

"We can look to the people of El Salvador, fighting against their government, as a people who have strength and courage to fight against oppression," said Jim Greenberg, a Stevenson senior. "They are an example to us." They are an example of what our role should be in a world full of injustice and oppression—persons who speak out and act.

Barbara Blinnick, Merrill senior, stressed that, "It is really important not to separate our daily lives from what is going on politically in our world today. The question should be why am I only wearing an armband on graduation and not every day."

The act of solidarity at graduation is supported by graduating seniors at all colleges. For those who wish to participate, armbands will be avilable at the University Religious Council office (Cowell A-frame). We invite all who attend the graduation ceremonies—students, faculty, family and friends—to join us as we remember the continuing struggles within Central American countries. ✓

# Lefever controversy: Americans protest political violence

by Richard Barnet

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The controversy over the nomination of Ernest W. Lefever as State Department Undersecretary for Human Rights revealed something unexpected by the Reagan administration—that the American public cares about human rights. The issue at stake is not politics, but saving lives. And it connects human rights advocates with other Americans deeply concerned with the absolute sanctity of human life, observes PNS correspondent Richard Barnet. Barnet is a senior fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies; his most recent book is* Real Security: Restoring American Power in a Dangerous Decade.

**Washington, DC**— The controversy over whether Ernest W. Lefever is to be confirmed as Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights has produced a surprise for which the Reagan administration was unprepared—something far more important than determining whether the gentleman in question is to expound his peculiar brand of ethics at the State Department or return to his think tank. The people of the US actually care about human rights.

No political issue has been handled with greater cynicism in Washington than human rights. Conservatives are right to note the sanctimoniouness of some liberals. The Carter administration achieved notable success in saving some lives—that of Jacobo Timmerman, the distinguished Argentine publisher, for one—but there were scandalous compromises in the Carter era as well. Humanitarian concern for the victims of President Ferdinand Marcos' "martial law" in the Philippines was sacrificed for air and naval bases. For Zbigniew Brzezinski, the human rights issue was an "ideological weapon" to be wielded against the Soviet Union.

The present administration seeks to distinguish right-wing dictatorships, which are designated as "moderately repressive" and accepted as "civilized" countries, from left-wing "totalitarian regimes" which must be treated as pariahs.

The issue for government, it seems, is not so much who gets killed but the politics of the killing.

The outpouring of letters over the Lefever nomination suggests that many Americans do not buy this sort of cynicism. Human rights, as Timmerman eloquently put it outside the Senate hearing room where Lefever was being examined, is a matter of saving lives. The American people

## OPINION

do not like the idea of their government actively supporting regimes which rule by torture and murder. In Argentina, there are 6,000 documented cases of government-engineered "disappearances" of men and women, and an estimated 15,000 more that cannot be documented. "Quiet diplomacy," the official euphemism for looking the other way when we like the politics of the killers—or want something from them like a military base or a vote at the United Nations—is, as Timmerman put it, a way of acquiescing to murder.

The Reagan administration apparently believes that the fear of communism is so strong in this country that any sacrifice of humanitarian principles can be justified in the name of anti-communism. But however many outrages the Soviet regime commits against its artists, intellectuals, Jews, Baptists and other dissidents, they do not make the crimes in Argentina any easier to accept. Political idealogues, left and right, are predictably selective in their concerns for human rights. But there appears to be a strong sentiment in this country about the sanctity of human life which transcends politics.

Is it possible that the American people are more sensitive to their need to promote true human rights than their government is? The Right-to-Life movement, which has also been cynically used in the political arena, is one expression of a deep concern that human life isn't worth much if the helpless can be snuffed out with little thought. Yet abortion raises much tougher moral issues than death squads. Surely the right to life cannot be said to end at birth.

All around us we see signs of a more comprehensive cheapening of life: random motiveless killings on the streets, business-like arson, the abandonment in our cities of large numbers of the very young and the very old. There is a connection between our government's willingness to look the other way when people are victimized abroad for allegedly high public purpose, and its willingness to acquiesce to suffering at home.

Popular concern with the right to life is a healthy protective reaction to the awesome modern array of threats against human existence itself. Traditional sources of protection for human beings are collapsing. Once, the family played the role of mutual protection society, but families are no longer strong in many places. So also, villages and other face-to-face communities where citizens could count on one another for help have waned. In the past, governments were limited in making war on their own people, because men and women were needed to grow crops and work in the factories. Now, hundreds of millions of people are "unnecessary" in an economic sense. They are regarded by government as nuisances and targets.

It is exactly because of this crisis in social institutions that the moral, religious and political reaffirmation of the sanctity of life is so crucial. The Roman Catholic Church in Latin America has been notable in rising to that challenge. A broad human rights movement that will similarly proclaim and defend basic standards of decency, irrespective of political ideology, is now increasingly crucial to the very survival of civilization.

And the American people seem to know it. ✓

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# How men can help women

**by Men Against Rape**

The Trailside Killer has received a lot of media lately. However, violence against women is not limited to such extreme or well-publicized cases. In fact, in the majority of instances, the oppression of women is enacted by men much closer to us, by our friends, neighbors and relatives. Rape, child molestation, and battery are pervasive problems, issues we must deal with on a day-to-day basis. Men Against Rape would like to offer some suggestions about how men can support women in their struggle against sexism and violence.

First, we must understand that when a woman says "no," we should take "no" for an answer.

We can stop being manipulated by a culture that condones rape in movies, music, window displays and advertising.

We can stop using pornography which makes us all into armchair rapists with the lie that women long to be abused.

We can stop being intimidated by the institutions that thrive on the degradation of women.

We can stop blaming victims and stop apologizing for men who are criticized.

## ORGANIZE

We can stop protecting our lovers, sisters, daughters as if they were our defenseless property.

We can stop buying, bribing and manipulating women to fulfill our desires.

Gay men can stop assuming that just because they don't have sex with women they're not part of the problem.

We can stop ripping off women's energy by asking them to pity us.

We can stop interrupting women when we talk with them.

We can stop assuming they need our intellectual and condescending technical advice, especially on women's issues.

We can transcend locker room peer pressure and media "macho" stereotypes.

We can stop laughing at rape jokes.

We can stop ignoring the obnoxious deeds of strangers or of friends.

We can ask women if they need our help and, if the answer is "no," take no for an answer.

We can listen to the anger of women, without getting defensive.

We can do domestic chores and childcare.

We can let women decide what they want to do with their bodies and how they want to present themselves.

We can advocate equal pay, opportunities and recognition for women.

Men in the city of Santa Cruz can sign and circulate petitions for the city initiative against rape and battery (CURB).

Most of all, we can take responsibility for our own actions and the behavior of other men.

We can risk ridicule and confront incidents as they happen—be it rape or rape joke.

We can stop trying to change and start changing.

The offensive actions of aggressive men make it hard for women to accept any man as a friend. By voicing our disapproval, instead of giving implied consent by silence, we can change the atmosphere of a bar, alter the images of an advertiser, and make our community safer. A community becomes what it tolerates. Let's not tolerate violence against women. Let's help women by changing our behavior. ✓

# Hyatt short sheets hospital workers

by Rick Esbenshade

A soft glow in the sky outlines the hills and signals the end of another long night. Huddled figures in blankets stand up, stretch and joke with each other. As the day breaks, people can be seen moving around inside the low brick building, and the first cars turn into the driveway towards the parking lot. These transgressors are met with shouts of "Don't go in!"and "Scab!" and a passionate waving of signs that proclaim: "Hospital Workers' Union, Local 250, ON STRIKE."

Rural Hollister, California, population just over 10,000, is an unlikely site for a militant strike action, but these mostly female aides, technicians, and clerical and service workers at Hazel Hawkins Hospital are unlikely candidates for militant strikers.They range from teenagers to grandmothers, and over half are Chicanas. They were being paid wages just above minimum and sometimes more, and most have never been involved in political or union activity. What has united them and driven them to strike is the intransigence, domination and tight-fistedness they feel management at their hospital has shown them.

The strikers, who have been out since April 30, are demanding an across-the-board pay increase of 10 percent retroactive to April 1. The management has stuck hard on a longstanding proposal for various raises of 10 percent, five percent and sometimes no raise at all, depending on job classification, and wants to hold the raises until July 1. With the inflation rate soaring well into double figures and a recent 17 percent raise for the hospital's nursing staff, strikers feel that 10 percent for all is the least they can expect.

Hazel Hawkins Hospital has been the site of labor/management struggles for several years. In 1978, a majority of workers desired union representation, but before the election an outside management consulting firm was hired, and threats and promises were used to swing the vote against Local 250, the publicly-owned hospital's election board of directors then brought in Hyatt Medical Enterprises to manage the hospital. Hyatt Corporation, parent company of Hyatt Medical Enterprises, is well-known for its hotel chain (Hyatt Regency). The hospital subsidiary has since been bought out by American Medical International, a large conglomerate that owns thousands of hospitals around the world. Hyatt brought in high-paid administrative personnel from outside the county, and the workers feel, has been bent on antagonizing, subduing and controlling them.

Incidents of alleged harassment, overworking of employees and arbitrary firings spurred workers to start another organizing drive, and in an election last December, the union won (by a count of 79 to five) the right to represent the workers in collective bargaining. After several months of fruitless negotiations between union representatives and the Hyatt management, which refused to budge from its initial graduated wage proposal, employees voted 72 to five to strike as a last resort.

The board of directors, which would take no part in the negotiations, refusing even to sit in and observe, declared that as public employees, the workers had no right to strike. Though national labor law is ambiguous on the position of public employees, recent strikes by police, firemen, teachers and civil servants have proven the viability of public work stoppages in many situations. But on May 5, San Benito County Superior Court Justice Thomas Breen issued an injunction against any strike, slowdown or work stoppage at Hazel Hawkins Hospital, and against any picketing activity outside and two union representatives were ordered into court on May 27. They faced a $500 fine and five days in jail, but the judge dropped all charges.

The workers, backed by the union and its lawyers, resolved to keep the strike and the 24-hour picket line, directly defying the order. Local police refused to get involved, calling the strike a "civil matter," but 16 strikers and two union representatives were ordered into court at a later date to defend their actions, and they all face a possible $500 fine and five days in jail if found in contempt of the court. Meanwhile, all of the strikers (and some others reportedly sick or on vacation) have been fired from their jobs, and over 50 untrained "scabs" have been interviewed and hired. The strikers' job future is uncertain at best if they lose; many are single mothers supporting children. At this point, the strike is the only thing they have left.

The real conflict here goes beyond a five or ten percent difference in wage increase. Since the Hyatt corporation has come in, many of the workers feel patient care has deteriorated; employees have been pushed harder and subjected to arbitary termination, often when approaching retirement age ("treated like garbage," complained one elderly woman striker); excessive paperwork and expensive contracts for supplies with Hyatt or AMI affiliates have caused inefficiency, waste, and artificially high costs; and in general the hospital has been run into a rut. Doris Sterner, a longtime employee, expressed the fears of many in the hospital and the community: "They want to run the hospital down until it's bankrupt, pick it up cheap, and take it over." This feeling is born out by the thousands of dollars Hyatt is spending on outside consultants to prevent wage increases—much more than the increases would cost.

*Hollister, California, is an unlikely site for a militant strike, but these mostly female aides, technicians, and clerical workers at Hazel Hawkins Hospital are unlikely candidates for militant strikers. They range from teenagers to grandmothers, and over half are Chicanas.*



Hyatt personnel have already taken control of labor relations, it seems—hospital board members, besides absenting themselves from all negotiating sessions, have consistently refused to talk to the strikers or their union representatives, limiting involvement in the matter to a full-page ad they took out in the local paper vilifying the "illegal" and "irresponsible" strikers calling for community support for the present situation. This "renegade" conduct by the union, according to a board of directors telegram, has "caused the district to revoke bargaining representatives' certification." The way has been paved for a unionfree hospital if the strike is broken.

Swayed in part by the board's ad and by the conservative nature of Hollister, feeling in the community at first ran against the strikers. But by the second week, with the word spread by friends and relatives of the strikers, the angry gestures and shouts of "Go to work!" had died down, replaced by more and more people waving, dropping by to bring food or a few kind words, and contacting the board in support of the strikers. Because of the influence of a number of very conservative older ranchers and farmers, the community has been very anti-union, especially after a violent experience with Cesar Chavez and the UFW in a picket last year. But this very protective local sentiment can also work against the outside corporate control that is gradually becoming more apparent at the hospital. New influxes of Chicano farmworkers and middle-class San Jose commuters have also been a liberalizing force.

So after getting to know the strikers as decent, local people and hearing their side of the story, community feeling is turning against the hospital. One cranky old doctor who drove by in a beat-up station wagon exhorted the strikers; "There are a lot of people mad at the Hyatt corporation running this hospital. If you get that petition out, get it *out* there, and people will sign, because nobody likes those Hyatt people. We'll get them out and put our own people in."

The petition he refers to is for a recall election of the board of directors. When the delivery of several dozen signed notes from taxpayers demanding that the board negotiate in good faith was met with no response, a local businessman started the petition, and a slate of community people supporting the strikers is being assembled. Backers are confident of getting the necessary 200 signatures quickly, but it will be at least a month before an election date can be set. Some are very excited about the possibility of electing a new board and "dumping Hyatt,"although Sterner commented that "Everybody says there ain't no way they're going to get Hyatt out because we're in hock up to our necks to them for equipment."

Patient traffic still runs in and out of the hospital, although the volume of business is down slightly, and the hospital is reported to be functioning fairly smoothly with the scab labor. But, in the words of Kaye Bonito, a medical transcriptionist, "we never intended to affect patient care. We just wanted to screw up the paperwork and the billing. They can always stay open, there's no question of that." The key to victory lies in political pressure on the board, in community support and activism.

And with the positive reaction so far, spirit is high among the strikers, despite the pressure of living on union strike pay of $40 per week. Although there has been no progress from management, these women are confident they can hold out until the community forces the board to give in, or replaces it in a recall election. One striker declared, "We're out here for a long time. We're not going to go away." Another chimed in, "We're planting a garden out here. We're planning for Thanksgiving dinner."

Whether or not the strikers can hold out on the picket line, a recall election could signal a new alignment in Hollister. Control by a few, and slow, if any, change has been the natural order of things. But the strike and the agitation it is causing have shaken this order. Sterner puts it defiantly: "New people aren't going to be ruled by these older folks just because they're wealthy." The strikers and their sympathizers have come a long way politically in these few months; at first they knew only that their boss was abusing them, now they are talking about community control of the hospital and shaking things up in Hollister. Bonito, who had developed into somewhat of a spokesperson and organizer, recognizes herself in a new role. "Nobody's ever been called activist before in Hollister." ✓

City on a Hill—4 June, 1981

# Making technological science part of Women's Studies

## Interview with Professor Donna Haraway



*photo by Renee Martinez*

*"We don't discover nature out there already plainly existing, merely to be uncovered and stripped of layers of bias or domination or what have you. We constitute what counts as nature for us, and that political struggle has been central to feminism."*

**by Lorraine Hill**

Donna Haraway, Associate Professor in Feminist Theory and instructor in Women's Studies, says she would like to see "feminists taking seriously a critical social understanding of science in our lives...what scientific knowledge is about, what technical competence in this society means, the relationship to technology and politics, and how it affects women's daily lives."

One of her main teaching commitments is to encourage consideration of technical science courses as part of the Women's Studies program.

"A Women's Studies major ought to have a serious commitment to feminism, science and technology issues,"says Haraway. "Women's Studies is more thoroughly developed, both on this campus and elsewhere, in social sciences and humanities, and very underdeveloped in terms of responsibility to natural science and technology...there are pro-career programs, but those are mixed blessings because they don't necessarily go along with giving students access to critical skills for politics about science."

Haraway believes that feminist must address such issues as militarism, jobs for women in science and technology, the way scientific research affects women's daily lives in the factory, the creation of the female work-force in the electronics industry and how women scientists and engineers work within the "hierarchical division of scientific labor."

Those issues "imply being willing to learn technical discipline, if not as a professional, then to take enough courses and do enough reading to know what you're talking about."

Donna Haraway came to UCSC in July, 1980. she is a faculty member in the History of Consciousness graduate program, and was hired as a biologist and historian of science to teach feminist theory in that program.

She received her BA in Zoology with Minors in English and Philosophy from Colorado College, then went to Paris on a Fulbright Fellowship for one year to study History of Science. She did her PhD work in Biology at Yale University. Her first teaching position was at the University of Hawaii, and she came to UCSC from Johns Hopkins University, where she taought for six years.

In a unique arrangement between the History of Consciousness program and the undergraduate Women's Studies program, half of Haraway's teaching is committed to Women's Studies. "It is a unusual arrangement in the sense that ordinarily the faculty teaching in Women's Studies courses are basically doing it out of their own good will and their board's good will," says Haraway. "We're hoping this pattern will become more common in the University to encourage the board to make formal commitments of so much faculty time, so that if a person goes on leave that course has to be covered, and so that visitors who are hired have the needs of women's studies in mind."

Haraway stated that the feminist theory course is intended "to take on crucial debates in contemporary or historical feminist argument and discourse in politics, and to conduct an indepth study of central theoretical issues with students who have already taken Introduction to Women's Studies and/or are politically active in the women's movement on or off campus, who are commited to Women's Studies and the women's movement in various ways, to come together for a more indepth study of theoretical issues."

The theory course she taught last quarter emphasized "politics of the body...how the body as a scientific object, as a political object, and as one's self is contested...is a terrain of political struggle."

Haraway sees her training in the history of biology as "another perspective in terms of understanding a contest for nature. We don't discover nature out there already plainly existing, merely to be uncovered and stripped of layers of bias or domination or what have you. We constitute what counts as nature for us, and that political struggle has been central to feminism."

But her feminist theory course is only one part of her interests. In an effort to bring technology and science into the Women's Studies program, Haraway plans three courses; Feminist Science Fiction, which she is currently teaching; History and Philosophy of Science; and Women's Work in Science-based Industry, especially the electronic industry.

She chose the Feminist Science Fiction course as the first of the three to be offered for various reasons, one being that it is the kind of literature that everyone can read, and on which everyone can comment. "It insists that you begin to pay attention to the intimate connections of physical bodies, political communities, and scientific and technological practice," says Haraway. "A lot of science fiction depends on re-imagining bodies: technology, community and individuals. There are a lot of interesting variations on human sexuality in science fiction characters. If you imagine a physiological body differently, do you imagine the social relationships and formation of community differently? You can read science fiction as origin of society stories, as social contract stories, as alternative biologies, and get some sense of social contests for scientific knowledge."

Donna Haraway is also pursuing two branches of research Her major effort concerns the history of primate behavior studies in the 20th Century in the United States. Her other research involves a plan for long-term research on women's role in electronics and systems industries.

Haraway feels that her feminism began while she was a TA in biology courses at Yale with other women graduate students. She and a group of Yale students in the late '60s were just beginning to be active feminists in New Haven politics. And when she went to Hawaii for her first job, she and a friend designed a course, "Sex Differences in the Life Cycle," which filled a university science require- and was basically a women's studies course for science credit.

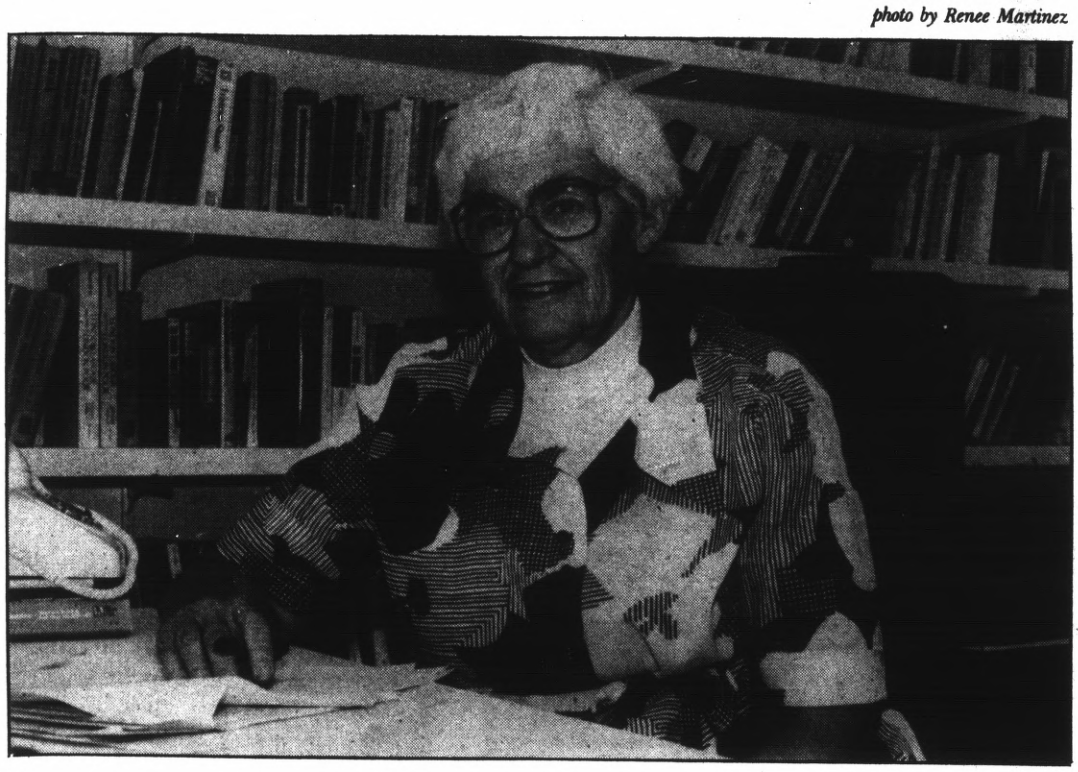
Of the Women's Studies program here she says, "I like it. I think the students are some of the best students I've ever had. They're critical, powered people in class,they aren't dominated. The intellectual qualities of the Women's Studies students here is very high."

With her innovative courses, her deep commitment to feminism, and her encouragement for women to get involved in the technical sciences, Donna Haraway has added a new dimension to the Women's Studies program. ✓

## Interview with Lecturer Marge Frantz

# From Southern progressivism to Santa Cruz feminism

*photo by Renee Martinez*



*After two years at Radcliffe, Frantz was forced to drop out having lost her scholarship because of her political activities. 35 years later she returned to college.*

**by Helen Dannelly**

Some know Marge Frantz as the rousing speaker who addressed the Pro-Choice rally a few weeks ago. Others remember her speaking to the Take Back the Night anti-rape marchers last year on campus. But political activities aside, she is also a lecturer for American Studies, Women's Studies, and History, and well-known among those associated with the Women's Studies program.

Political activity is nothing new to Marge Frantz. She had an early political education at the age of 11 when her father brought her the teachings of Karl Marx for boys and girls. She was part of the old left from the time she was 14 until she was in her mid-30s, and she was involved in the student movement in high school and college. After two years at Radcliffe, Frantz was forced to drop out. She had lost her scholarship due to her political activities. It wasn't until 35 years later that she returned to college.

In the meantime, Frantz worked in the deep South for the civil rights movement which, she said, "no one ever heard of before the late '50s. But there was a civil rights movement of sorts." She was a trade union organizer during the Second World War when "it was possible for women to get jobs doing just about anything because the men were all off in the army." Serving as editor of a monthly newspaper on southern issues, Frantz worked in Alabama, Tennesee, and North Carolina until 1950.

"In 1950 we had a lot of repression," she continues. "We had crosses burned in our front yard, shots fired in our house by the Klan, phone calls in the middle of the night, and our names in the paper." Finding it difficult to continue her work there, for McCarthyism too, had begun, Frantz and her husband, a civil rights lawyer, decided to move to California. They moved to Berkeley in 1950 and, except for one visit, she hasn't been back South since.

"It was sad in a way, because Southerners can be much more effective than anybody else in the South. Northerners simply can't do effective political work in the South," she explains. But her name had been smeared so much that it became impossible for her to be very effective either.

"I really knew so damn much about the South, but I've never used that expertise since then. It's really too bad." Every year, however, she asks someone to do a guest lecture in her women's history course, "The New Woman," on the Southern lady, a topic she finds very interesting.

Once in California, Frantz held many jobs including one at Planned Parenthood. She ended up with a job at the University of California at the Institute of Industrial Relations as a senior editor. She was on the Berkeley campus when the student movement began.

"We campaigned against the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1960, and then I was involved in the civil rights and free-speech movements in 1964. I was involved in the fringes of things, including the faculty peace committee all through the '60s. I got re-radicalized with the students."

Although students were very hostile to the old left at the beginning of the movement, later "they realized the inadequacy of their politics." Frantz explains, "Many of them were children of old left people and much of their politics was reacting against the old left. I was involved in a lot of wonderful dialogue with them. There were some wonderful people in that movement." She felt more broad-minded than most of her friends her age who didn't have much contact with politically active people.

In the middle of Berkeley's People's Park protests in 1969 she became "totally disgusted" with the University and quit. "I didn't feel very loyal. I was so dismayed about the role of the university in the defense. It was pretty bad."

Afterwards, she moved away from the left and became "a good Berkeley liberal" for ten years or so while she was raising her four children. "I didn't want my kids to put up with some of the things I went through; I wanted to have a fairly congenial environment for them. But I couldn't stop being active for them. I'd been totally active all my life."

She worked with the Unitarian Church, the Democratic Party, the NAACP, and more. In her spare time, Frantz had started auditing courses on the Berkeley campus, particularly courses from political theorists Jack Schaar and Sheldon Wolin. When they both decided to come to Santa Cruz in 1970, she asked if they would accept her as a graduate student.

"Faculty members are not often all that happy to take older women as grad students," Frantz admits. "They want young people that they can build an empire with around the country." However, she explained that both Schaar and Wolin were very friendly and cordial and accepted her.

Frantz finished her BA at Berkeley in 1972—the degree that she had started 35 years earlier. Then in 1972 she entered the History of Consciousness graduate program here at UCSC. Teaching was a field she hadn't considered. But after TAing for Jack Schaar's political theory class, Frantz found it was something she enjoyed doing.

"In those days, colleges could have their own courses, and it was easier to teach a course as a grad student—much easier than it is now. So I proposed a course on the '30s and taught it in Merrill in about '75. It was a big success and I loved it."

At that time, Frantz was working with Michael Cowan on starting the American Studies program and ended up teaching for that board. She remains primarily affiliated with American Studies, but teaches on occasion for both the History Board and Women's Studies.

Her class this quarter, Women's Studies 120, concerns women in the period from 1890 to 1920—women who broke out of the Victorian mold, went to college, entered the labor force, and organized movements for suffrage, birth control, settlement houses, temperance, racial justice, trade unionism, socialism, and feminism.

She said "I got interested in women's history particularly when I was a TA for Barbara Epstein's Women's History course a few years ago. She asked me to lecture, and I decided to focus on women in the progressive period. It was fascinating. I decided I could do a whole course on it, and it's turned out to be a terrific course. It's a wonderfully rich period."

As far as being at Santa Cruz, Frantz comments, "I really love it. It's been a very good experience for me. I'll stay here as long as they'll have me."

Presently, she is close to finishing her PhD dissertation on Alexander Meiklejohn, an American philospher, educator, civil libertarian, "and innovative thinker" whom Frantz knew personally. She is writing a biography on his political thought, with hopes of eventually publishing it.

As far as the Pro-Choice and Take Back the Night rallies are concerned, Frantz said, "Both those occasions have been really educational for me. I didn't know much about rape and I didn't know much about abortion. I have not had a lot of background in feminism. I consider myself a feminist but I'm not a feminist scholar at all. I learned a lot about rape in the day or two I did my speech and I learned a lot about abortion in the day or two I put in on that. That's the great thing—I'm still learning, hand over fist, and I love it. This kind of community and this atmosphere—it's a wonderful way for people my age to stay alive. It's great!" ✓

# What kind of store carries Hustler?
## MUSH - Merchants United to Save Hustler

This week the Preying Mantis Women's Brigade officially announced the formation of a new organization called MUSH (Merchants United to Save *Hustler*). While MUSH has traditionally been defined in Webster's as "cornmeal boiled in water," "sentimental drivel," Santa Cruz may soon have a totally new interpretation of the word. Membership in MUSH will be gratuitously bestowed upon stores that continue to sell *Hustler* in spite of massive community protest.

After months of work, one conclusion that the Preying Mantis Women's Brigade has reached is that just about everyone hates *Hustler*. Store clerks tell us it is "vile," "disgusting" and "in poor taste." Customers tell us it is "inexcusable," "racist," "sexist" and "trash." The man on the street tells us it is "gross," and even the distributor tells us the magazine is "garbage." So one can't help but wonder, "How did a magazine like *Hustler* get into such a nice community as Santa Cruz?"

MUSH merchants have explained it this way: there is a small market here for *Hustler* and as long as there is a "demand" they will supply it. Yes, just as the dealer sells heroin to the addict, there will always be "special" establishments selling *Hustler* to men who thrive on seeing women tortured and maimed for their sexual gratification.

We know that MUSH stores will want that special recognition they deserve for courageously standing up for the rights of men to profit from the depiction of rape and torture. Sexual torture of women is after all, as American as apple pie, in their eyes, and besides, "it helps pay the rent."

In order that the people of Santa Cruz may know about these "special" establishments, the PMWB plans to keep the community informed. Over the next few months we'll be busily planning press conferences and radio announcements. We will display color glossies of the contents of *Hustler* and talk to patrons at each MUSH store about media violence and our individual reponsibility, as well as the store owner's responsibility to our community! We will gather signatures on petitions in front of each MUSH store from customers requesting the removal of *Hustler*. In addition, we will present the most deserving business with the honored MUSH trophy. This handsome award, consisting of a gilded porridge bowl filled with boiled corn meal, atop a phallic base, will be encorporated into a theatric presentation aimed at the media and promises to be fun and thought-provoking for everyone involved.

We wish to extend special gratitude to the *CHP* staff for their patience through these last few months. Without their ideas, criticism, help and news space the success of this project would have been without a doubt impossible. And every person who has taken the time to call and visit stores to discuss *Hustler* has effected this success as well. We hope this community input will continue throughout the summer.

Unending thanks to the stores that have removed *Hustler*, as well as people who have written to us with information concerning stores that carry *Hustler*. Please keep up the good work; let us know who's selling *Hustler* out there. We are in need of financial help for summer mailings and printing. If you support our work, please help finance it.

To those of you who are leaving for the summer—it's been real and we will see you in September. To those who will stay here in Santa Cruz, we will see you in the convenience stores at the magazine racks. When you see us, say "One hand washes the other,"—you will know it is us when we say, "I fear nothing."

Love
Preying Mantis Women's Brigade
UCSC College V
box 683
Santa Cruz, Ca 95060

**Bay & Mission Market**
**1604 Mission S.**
**423-1001**

**Cabrillo Liquors**
**5380 Soquel**
**475-3856**

**Ernie's**
**6273 Graham Hill**
**Felton, Ca.**
**335-2646**

**Forty-First Street Liquors**
**2155 41st Ave.**
**Capitola, Ca.**
**475-5117**

**Gourmet Liquors**
**107 Leonard**
**426-3060**

**Lloyds Liquor**
**338 Soquel**
**423-3029**

**Santa Cruz Liquors**
**1250 Soquel**
**423-4035**

**Quikstop**
**5505 Soquel**
**Soquel, Ca.**
**476-6413**

**Quikstop**
**4150 Capitola Rd.**
**Capitola, Ca.**
**475-9555**

**Village Bottle Shoppe**
**22 Mount Hermon Rd.**
**Scotts Valley**
**438-3544**

### Stores that have discontinued *Hustler*

**Continental Liquors**
**Days Market**
**Ernies (Santa Cruz)**
**Half Shell Market**
**Jiffys**
**Johnnies Supermarket**
**K Liquor**
**Kings Plaza**
**Leo's**
**Linda Vista Market**
**Penny Palace**
**Quikstop (Scotts Valley)**
**Quikstop (Soquel, Ca)**
**Quikstop (3240 Porter, Soquel)**
**Santa Cruz Garden Liquors**
**U-Save Liquor (Freedom, Ca.)**
**Z's Liquor**
**★7-11 (wishes to remain anonymous)**
**7-11 (Mission)**
**(2 other stores that wish to remain anonymous)**
**★Quikstop (Felton)**

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# Demonstration Friday!

**The *Texas Chainsaw Massacre,* a film currently showing at the Del Mar theater on the mall, teaches violence against women. Men's groups, women's groups, UCSC students, *CHP* and *Leviathan* staff, and even Del Mar employees will be represented at the peaceful demonstration planned for this Friday night, 6:30 pm, in front of the Del Mar. Please join us in expressing our anger and sorrow at this exploitive, hate-filled degradation of human beings. Our aim is not to censor film, but to object to the exploitation and encouragement of torture and murder for profit.**
**See the letters page for more.**

**Love,**
**Kerry Anna**

## Wingspread Women's Health Clinic

# Valium: the solution to unemployment and tumors

by **Helen Dannelly**

My new housemate recently told me a story about her mother going to a doctor a few years ago because she had bad headaches. The doctor gave her a prescription for Valium, attributing her pain to menopause. Over a period of several months the headaches not only persisted, but grew worse. The doctor did nothing but continue to prescribe Valium. One evening the pain was so acute that the woman called her doctor to meet her at the hospital emergency ward. They did a brain scan and found a tumor the size of an orange. It was removed and the woman lives, but she lives with the effects of a stroke.

Such stories of physicians not taking the complaints of women seriously, not performing thorough diagnoses and prescribing tranquilizers right off the bat, are not at all uncommon. According to Dr. Josette Mondanaro's 1979-80 Progress Report of Wingspread, a local comprehensive health service for women, "the prescribing practices of physicians appear to be motivated more by the physician's social values than by 'sound medical criteria'." A 1979 UCSD physician attitude study found that "when male and female patients presented the same complaints, male patients were given a more thorough check-up than female patients. Physicians took the complaints of men more seriously than those of women."

In the survey physicians made such comments as: "It's constitutional. The female's nervous system is more sensitive. They're affected by problems and emotional upsets more. That's the way the Lord made them."

"Females have more time to indulge in neurosis than men," said another physician.

"They're bored more often and frustrated. As they get older, there's the menopause, which we men do not indulge in."

The report states that "an attempt to match the patients presenting complaints with the physicians' diagnoses and treatment reveals that there are no clear relationships between diagnosis and medication in most cases." Furthermore, it notes a study in which physicians were asked to describe a typical "complaining "patient. Seventy-two percent described that patient as female.

Women's real medical complaints may be dismissed by doctors with a psychoactive drug prescription. Mondanaro explains that, at the same time, "social problems are converted into medical diseases for which drugs are prescribed. Empty-nest syndrome, menopause, domestic crises, and loss of a job are all seen as diseases which could and should be 'treated' with drugs. If a woman enters a physician's office experiencing difficulty with the issues of under- or unemployment, low self-esteem, domestic crisis, or life change, she will be dismissed with a psychoactive prescription."

Wingspread's purpose has been to deal with women's chemical dependency on legally manufactured and medically prescribed drugs. Seventy-five percent of drug prescriptions are written for women. One out of every three women over the age of 30 is given a prescription for a psychoactive drug. And ten times more women are addicted to prescription drugs than to heroin. But few drug abuse programs are designed to meet the needs of "mainstream" women dependent on prescribed drugs.

Wingspread, which opened a year ago, has specialized in helping women who are chemically dependent, but also treats those who are not. There are two basic services offered: a general medical clinic for all women, and a counseling program for women who are experiencing problems with prescription drugs or drugs in combination with alcohol. Individual counseling, couple counseling, and family counseling are also available. They also have regular group therapy and some specialized groups.

Mariah Burton Nelson, a Wingspread counselor, is running groups for seniors with a focus on preventative health and drug abuse, a stress reduction group, and has just finished a group to help smokers quit. Alice Silverstein, in addition to her work as a senior counselor, recently led an eight-week group for lesbians who were dealing with chemical dependency.

Other services include nutritional consultation, and free massage for Wingspread patients by some of the students from Heartwood Wholistic Health Institute.

"Clients really appreciate the massage," Silverstein commented. "A lot of women had never had a massage before—never really considered it as an option for learning to relax. We try to teach them alternate ways to cope. Many people, when faced with stress, are used to just grabbing the pill bottle or pouring themselves a drink."

"In the groups that we have here," she explains, "we encourage women to exchange phone numbers with each other so they can go out and have fun together without using drugs. Or if they're going through a really tough time, we encourage them to help each other out so they're not as dependent on Wingspread to keep them straight."

When asked why these much-needed drug abuse programs are so rare, Silverstein replied,"The needs of women aren't addressed generally by this society. Prescriptive drug problems like Valium dependency haven't been treated as serious problems by doctors. I had a doctor say to me very recently "Oh, is Valium really addicting?" ✓

*"If a woman enters a physician's office experiencing difficulty with unemployment, low self-esteem, domestic crisis, or life change, she will be dismissed with a psychoactive drug."*


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# ARTS

## Back from relaxin'

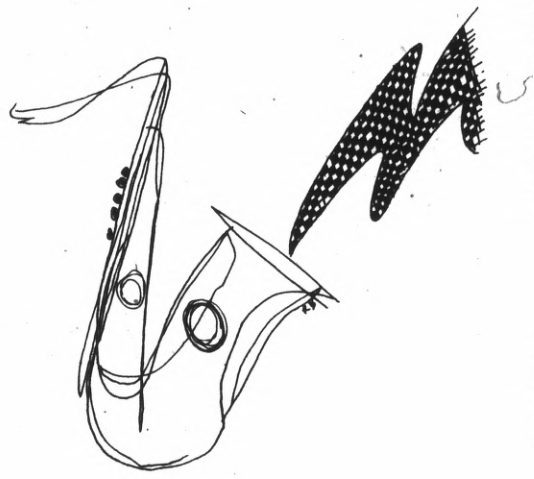
# Joe Henderson goes on record

by Herman Gray

For the past five or six years there has been a visible decline in the recording activity of several of the tenor sexophone players who in the 1960s and early 1970s emerged as major voices on that instrument. Pharoah Sanders had a (thankfully short-lived) flirtation with fusion, George Coleman and Billy Harper made periodic appearances on sometimes inaccessible import labels, Wayne Shorter became slowly absorbed into the rock-jazz oriented Weather Report, and Joe Henderson showed up in several rare but welcome appearances as a sideman on LPs by McCoy Tyner and Freddie Hubbard. But the situation is looking better now that Henderson's fine sax-work can be heard on his latest release, *Relaxin' At Camarillo.*

Originally from Lima, Ohio, Henderson came to the attention of the jazz community through his memorable work with artists like Horace Silver, Duke Pearson, McCoy Tyner, Herbie Hancock, Kenny Dorham, Freddie Hubbard, and Andrew Hill, all of whom recorded for the infamous Blue Note label in the '60s. After a remarkable series of recordings for Blue Note as a leader, Henderson gained a well-deserved reputation as a composer, instrumentalist, and leader.

From a productive tenure with Blue Note Records, Henderson moved his recording activity to the Berkeley-based Milestone/Fantasy organization. This resulted in a series of albums that continued to showcase Henderson's compositional and instrumental range, although a curious period of relative inactivity soon followed. In the middle '70s his recording activity as a leader became sparser, as did the fine quality and intensity that fans grew to expect from a Henderson performance. Indeed, rumor had it that the fate which befalls so many African-American creative musicians—disenchantment and frustration—had also taken its toll on Henderson.



Fortunately, *Relaxin' At Camarillo* is more than ample evidence that this is not the case. *Camarillo* finds Henderson in a well-thought-out and solidly-produced studio session on Contemporary Records, a small Los Angeles-based independent. The musicians include the much-demanded session player Peter Erskine and the versatile Tony Williams on drums, while Richard Davis and Tony Dumas share bass chores. Chick Corea, whose chops are well tuned for this date, rounds out the personnel on piano. All of the players are in good form on this record, although except for Corea none of them get a real opportunity to stretch out.

The music on *Camarillo* is characteristically Joe Henderson. "My One and Only Love" and "Yes My Dear" are two soft ballads that trail off into moderate tempo excursions displaying Henderson's combination of sensitivity and technical proficiency. Then there is Henderson's Latin flavored composition—"Y Todavia La Quiero"—which reflects his commitment to and respect for the Afro-Latin influences which are very much a part of his musical signature (he also did a series of fine recordings with Flora Purim on Milestone/Fantasy). As the

## Jazz Review

name suggests, the title tune on the album is Henderson's homage to Charles Parker. This uptempo bebop classic is treated to a modern reading by Henderson that demonstrates his command of the difficult bop literature while showcasing his intelligent improvisational abilities.

Joe Henderson's sound is powerful, with a big, bright tone which, when fused with his catlike movement over the instrument, is occasionally reminiscent of John Coltrane and Sonny Rollins. There is a freshness to this session that may be explained in part by the absence of Henderson for the last few years and his change of producer and label. Whatever the reason, it's good to hear from him again. ✓

# Wall of Voodoo at the Catalyst

by Richard von Busack

There is a new movement occurring in pop music today. Just as punk rock drew upon the short, up-tempo AM songs of the 1960s, this new sound draws upon movie soundtrack jazz: the music of John Barry (who composed the music for the James Bond films), Hugo Montenegro, and especially Henry Mancini. The New York-based Contortions used to perform a lot of saxophone and cymbal-heavy music, but it's taken another New York group, the Lounge Lizards, to step over the line between jazz and pop and to a firmly commit themselves to this new music. Wall of Voodoo, a Los Angeles quintet, is a transitional group rooted as strongly in soundtrack music as in rock. The headliners at the Catalyst last Saturday were the Humans, but it was actually Wall of Voodoo who were the stars of the show. In this, their Santa Cruz debut, Wall of Voodoo put on the most exciting and original show I've seen here in quite some time.

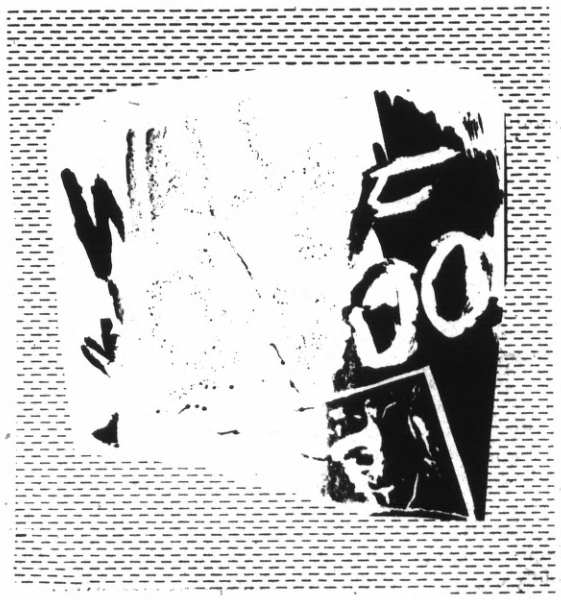
Wall of Voodoo consists of a guitar, bass, synthesizer/organ, a rhythm machine and an occasional drummer playing the most chewed-up drum kit in the world. The first few songs in WOV's set were unrecorded songs which showed more influence by film soundtracks than the more commercial music on their recent EP. Stanard Ridgeway, their lead singer, played harmonica as a sort of substitute for the accordion passages that pop up in an average Italian horror movie. Ridgeway tried to sabotage this part of the set with a lot of insipid histrionics (taunting Santa Cruz about its mellowness—stop me if you've heard this one before). This ended when someone caught him in the face with a pint of beer. It was hard to decipher the lyrics during this early part of the set, since Ridgeway's barked-out lyrics were drowned by the bass. Later in the show, the bass was turned down and it was possible to identify the Jackson 5's "ABC" and a song about Johnny Quest (The Tokyo Negroes have had a song about the famed junior scientist for quite some time—I guess it's an example of an idea whose time has come.) When the synthesizer, the rhythm machine and the drummer joined the bass on the back-beat, Wall of Voodoo had a depth of sound that was as fascinating as it was full.

By the time that WOV swung into "Can't Make Love," one of the most well-known songs from their EP, the crowd was thoroughly warmed up. "Can't Make Love" reflects a lot on Los Angeles: although the subject matter is familiar, their phrasing has a low tempo glossiness that gives the feel of not being able to make love in Los Angeles, as opposed to going without in New York, London or San Francisco. The song has no desperation; it concerns impotence or distaste rather than loneliness. Like their version of Johnny Cash's "Ring of Fire," I vastly preferred this song live to the recording. It's a better song when it's played loud.

Wall of Voodoo finished the set with the eerie and melodic "Passenger." This piece seems to be based on the sequence in the movie *Airport* where Van Heflin, driven to desperation by debt, decides to blow up a plane—and himself—to make some insurance money for his wife. The driving, insistent rhythm machine and Ridgeway's cathedral-like organ gave this song a superb and frightening reality. The chorus, "One false move will give him away," set against the ticking of the synthesizer/bomb, was matched by Mark Morelund's discordant guitar. It was by far the best single moment of their set.

The band did one encore, "Ring of Fire." I've thought that their EP version of the song was by far too cutesy, but in his live setting, it had even more apocalyptic overtones than Cash gave it. This version, bolstered with an Eno-like repetitive synthesizer phrase and a few bars from the "Our Man Flint" theme, was a good choice to wrap up their 40-minute show.

There are lots of dance bands around, but it's rare that one sees something strikingly unique. Wall of Voodoo is not the sort of group you can dance to, but they were exciting—that is, exciting in the way of seeing a new phase in popular music beginning before your eyes. Be sure to see them the next time they're in town, there's a lot more going for Wall of Voodoo than is indicated by their EP. ✓





*Gazing into the future: Kraftwerk, left to right. Wolfgang Flur, Karl Bartos, Florian Schneider, and Ralf Hutter*

# Calculated sounds: clean-cut, high tech

by Michael S. Kimmel

Rock music has always evidenced a fascination with high-level technology. Based orginally on electric amplification of acoustic instruments, rock has extended its horizons with technical experimentation. Perhaps the most versatile innovation is the synthesizer, a large panel of switches, levers, and meters that can electronically decompose and reconstruct the sound of nearly any instrument or voice. The synthesizer has been widely used and abused, providing everything from the shlock strings sound of the Carpenters and the cosmic indulgences of Yes and the Moody Blues, to the electronic new wave wizardry of Brian Eno and Robert Fripp, and the tasteful touches on recent releases by Elton John and Steve Winwood.

Kraftwerk and the Units represent the very different approaches to the use of the synthesizer in rock music. Both of their recent releases are technically superior, affording clean and fresh sound reproduction. But they are inspired by strikingly different visions of the relationship between technical execution and musical expression, technique and emotion.

Kraftwerk is a renowned German band organized around a wall of electric machinery—synthesizers, phasers and oscillators. The four band members—Florian Schneider, Ralf Hutter, Karl Bartos and Wolfgang Flur—are neither wide-eyed hippies allowed free reign in an electronics studio nor spike-haired punks laying waste to western technology. They are short-haired, angular, suit-and-tied technicians; from their appearance they'd be more at home designing the MX in the Silicon Valley than pogoing away at the Mabuhay.

Kraftwerk's music evokes a futurist vision of the domination of people by their machines, while the group coldly constructs catchy tunes. Perhaps the most technically proficient practitioners of electronic rock, Kraftwerk reproduces a variety of musical forms at their consoles. An earlier single, "Trans-Europe Express," was a Number One hit—on the Disco charts!

On *Computer World*, Kraftwerk creates an electronic sounds cape that suggests how the binary flow of information and entertainment has fused with our own bloodstreams. To a thumping synthesizer beat, "Pocket Calculator," the disc's single (released in four languages), intersperses bleeps and a menacing voice that is simultaneously frightened by the substitution of technological toys for political choices.

The title track is smoothly melodic, lulling the listener, while the voice recites the grim agents of political repression that hook us into the "Computer World." Similarly, "Computer Love" is soothing and pleasant, until we listen more closely to the seduction of technique over content.

Many of the songs are redundant, which is probably the point since such is the group's vision of the human future. But "Home Computer" and "It's More Fun to Compute" evidence a preoccupation with technique, an overindulgence in electronic excess. "Numbers" is unpleasant and pointless; the failure of the song is driven home by its interminable thumping "drum."

Kraftwerk presents a powerful ambivalence. They criticize western culture's perverse preoccupation with the machine at the same time as they celebrate it, using the tools of oppression with which they have become fascinated. "We want to become friends with machines," says Ralf Hutter, "to resolve the alienation." Thus, while they can expose the glorification of technique, they become "specialists without spirit," slaves to the machines they have created.

The Units use synthesizers, too, but machines dominate neither form nor content of their music. On *Digital Stimulation*, released by local San Francisco label 415 Records, the Units try to challenge, according to founder and synthesizer player Scott Ryser, the notion that synthesizer bands are "cold and emotionless" or "tortured intellectuals."

The Units want to have fun, and they infuse their synthesizer sound with African and Latin rhythms to bring it to life. These are evident on, for example, "Mission" an outside (and unfortunately racist) view of Chicano high school culture, and "Bug Boy," a cute hymn to a suburban boy whose lawyer father and psychologist mother are unable to understand his quaint habit of torturing insects.

But the most impressive cuts on the record return to the theme of the cold, confusing speed of modern life. "High Pressure Days" is a jagged and jittery uptempo opening cut, reminiscent of Devo's cover of "Satisfaction." "Digital Satisfaction" and "Warm Moving Bodies" are as precise and passionless as the sexuality they describe, "sensualists without heart," in the other half of Goethe's famous phrase.

While somewhat uneven, this is an impressive debut album. The Units are firmly in control of their medium. "We never want to be dominated by the machines we use," noted synthesizer player and vocalist Rachel Webber. Their music promises that the Units will remain the masters, not the slaves

Electronic rock currently thrives on the periphery of rock. Many groups dabble with it, few devote themselves to exploring its potential. By fusing form and content, Kraftwerk lurks dangerously close to becoming the problems they describe, while the Units ought not to lose sight of this critique while they're helping us dance the night away. ✓

# IT GETS MY GOAT

by Regis W. Goatlips

June is apparently as good a season for singles as it is for newlyweds. To be more precise, two new singles have just arrived at the office from two local bands. Let's crank up the Victorola for:

• • •

**The Spectacles:** Cerebral b/w Anima Distortion

The Spectacles were the one bright spot in last winter's disastrous Battle of the Bands. More than just musical ability, they had a certain healthy weirdness that was the envy and despair of the other fourteen bands playing that day. The first single by the Santa Cruz-San Francisco based quintet is very good in spots. There are tight harmonies on both songs but the B side, a Jungian tale of sexual confusion, prevails as the better of the two cuts.

• • •

**The Four Cats:** *P.R.E. b/w After a Fashion* and *Coffee Shop*

The Four Cats first single is finally out, with two new songs and one of their older pieces. "P.R.E." was not one of my favorite of their songs, but they've redone it in a more uptempo style and have cut back on some of the vocal excesses that flawed the song the first time around. The instrumentation is crisp and the lyrics are often very witty, especially in "Coffee Shop," a tribute to Cafe Pergolesi: "I'll bar you from the chic-elite set." On the whole, I think that I prefer the smooth, Dave Clark Five phrasing of "After a Fashion" best. This single is a well-done and professional effort from a group that is emerging as one of the best pop bands in Santa Cruz.

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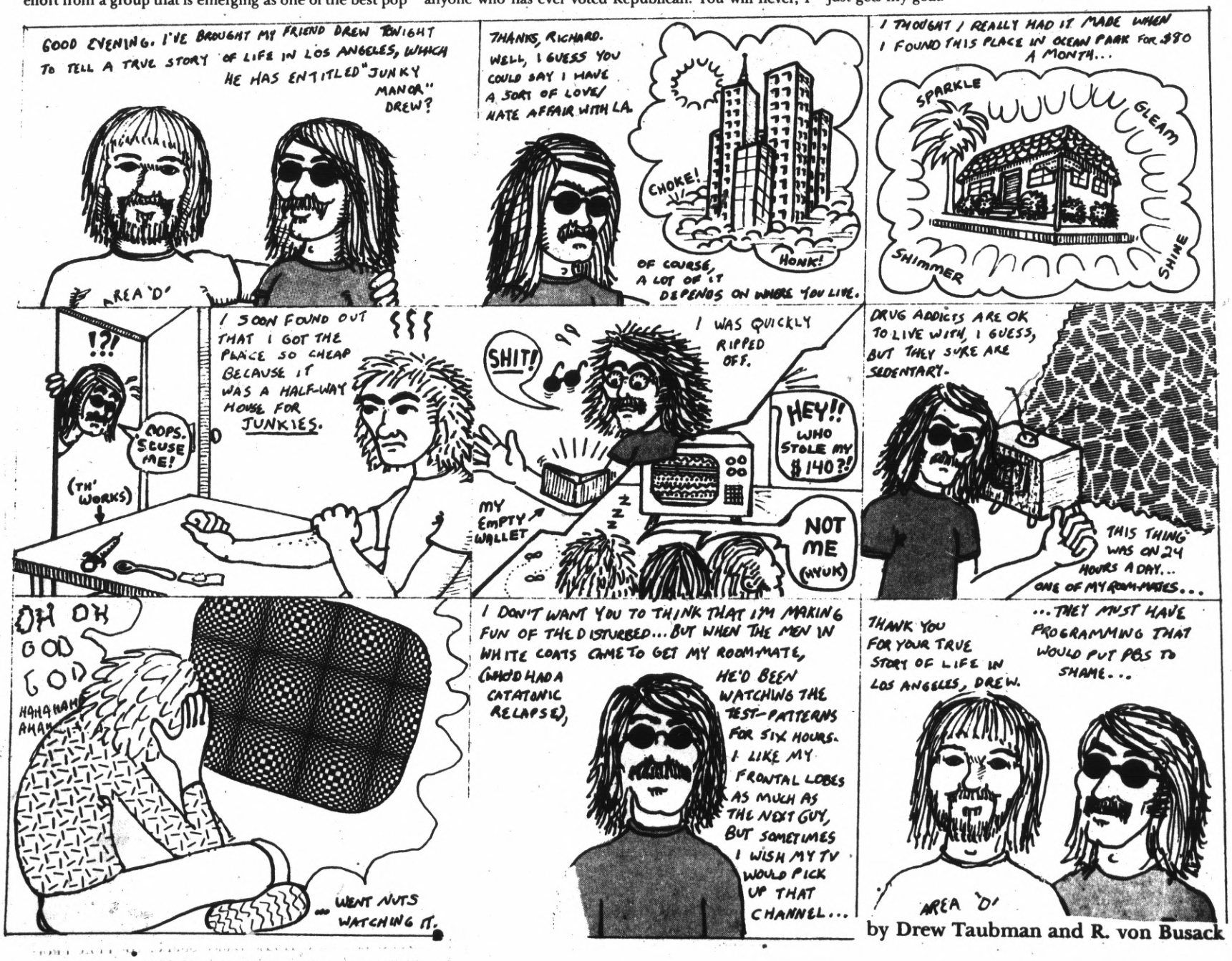
It may not be the right time or place to bring up the assasination attempt on the life of our president, but if famed investigative journalist Barbara Walters can do it, so can I. Walter's interview with Nancy Reagan the night before last was the most sensitive, probing Q & A session I've seen in days. The sight of these two seasoned mediawomen crying over the president's wound was so dramatic and yet so touching that (in the immortal words of Oscar Wilde) you would have needed a heart of stone not to laugh at it. The phrase, "Honey, I should have ducked," was dutifully recorded for the camera—and as usual nobody mentioned that if he had ducked, he would have caught the slug right in the temple, for crying out loud. Ms. Reagan voiced her opinion that God was sitting upon her husband's shoulder that day. I suppose that it's true. Bullets are known to deflect off of the noted deity just as they do off of Superman. Now, there's a lot of El Salavadoran shoulders that God should perch upon...

.....

I'm leaving town in about a week, and moving to Berkeley for the summer. I'm just mentioning this in passing to prove how isolated I am to current intellectual trends. This is my third summer in Berkeley, which means that I haven't lived in a place for three years where they haven't had co-ops and concert halls or where they use the term "supplyside economics" without a sneer for that long. In other words, I'm out of touch. I have never had marital relations with anyone who has ever voted Republican. You will never, I assert, see a bumper sticker reading "Republicans Make Better Lovers," and that's an argument in their favor. Yet *somebody* loves them, even if I don't. I still don't know who shot JR. Ask me if I care. I don't like children. I will when I get older? That's what my mom said about liver. I read that Jane Fonda and William Hurt are the two most erotic film stars of 1980. Arthur Knight said so, so it must be true. They could copulate like frenzied wolverines right in front of me, and I'd just sink deeper into apathy. I'm the last person in the world whose opinions you would want to ask on anything. I don't like poetry. It's really quite difficult for me to tell good poetry from bad poetry. I think that on the whole poets are my least favorite people. When they're dead, it's easier to take them seriously. That goes double for most of the writers I've met here. I'm really not crazy about student fiction, although I did meet a few decent writers this year. It can be such a terrible strain trying to be polite to performance artists. Dancers—don't even mention them to me. I think it's the way they stand that gets to me, you know, with their heads straight up and their shoulders back. You just want to force them to smoke a cigarette.

As for non-smokers, well...I've met a few pleasant non-smokers who won't have to go to the giant concentration camp I'm going to set up when I take over. I smoke because I like to, not because it stinks, not because I think it makes me look romantic, and not because I want to die. I'll probably live longer anyway because I don't have an epileptic seizure over every cigarette lit in my presence. If you're so healthy, you should be able to takle a little cigarette smoke without any trouble.

I could go on, but why bother? The check in the mail, the drink on the counter, the unexpected goose in the corridor, the quiet talks, the noisy fun, the Chancellor's prize I almost won, I'll have these moments to remember. The rest of it just gets my goat. ✓




by Drew Taubman and R. von Busack

## Film Review

# Connery, by Jupiter

by Shari Anderson

After the recent plethora of scifi pictures, beginning with *Star Wars* and continuing with such epics as *Star Trek: The Motion Picture* and the unbelievably bad *Star Crash*, which proclaimed their special effects as their main, and frequently only, attraction, it's almost a relief to watch a sci-fi movie with no such pretensions. *Outland's* main attraction is Sean Connery and no bones are made about it (although through the course of the film some grisly jelly is).

In many ways, *Outland* is nothing more than a cops-and-drug-smuggling-ring story moved from its usual Los Angeles locale to the moons of Jupiter. Connery stars as Federal Marshal W. T. O'Neil, the new lawman for the mining colony of Io, one of the Jovian satellites. Before he's even been there two weeks, three miners have gone insane and died. One goes berserk while working outside the buildings and cuts a hole in his pressure suit. Another fellow, with an idiotic grin on his face, walks, sans suit, into the airlock and cycles it. The third death occurs when a miner visits one of the company's prostitutes and starts slicing her up with a knife. The woman survives, but one of the deputies shoots him.

Of course, O'Neil must start asking questions, and the questions become more pointed when he learns that these deaths are considered as "things that happen out here" and no autopsies have been done. Admittedly, he must agree with Dr. Lazerus (Frances Sternhagen) when she informs him that when someone has died from being exposed to zero pressure there's not much left to autopsy. However, the lack of autopsies becomes more ominous when O'Neil discovers that the rate of deaths from psychotic causes has jumped dramatically (from two in six months to 24). Fortunately, there is one body in the morgue which was not exposed to zero pressure but was definitely crazy when it met its demise—that of the knife-wielding miner.

When the good doctor and O'Neil analyze the dead man's blood, they find that in addition to the usual company narcotics (meant to keep the men from going insane while so far from Earth), there is also an illegal amphetamine called poly-dichloride euphamal in his system. This drug makes people feel good, work harder, and then go nuts. O'Neil had been told the mine was producing above quota; now he knows why.

The clues (mainly in the form of dead bodies) lead O'Neil to the head culprit—the mine's manager, Shepard (Peter Boyle). Shepard has everybody on Io scared, including O'Neil's deputies, so when the hit men that Shepard has requested to come "take care of" O'Neil arrive, our hero must face them with only the prickly Dr. Lazerus to help.

By and large, the characters seem to lack depth; Shepard, his thugs, even the part of O'Neil seem stereotypical. Although Connery brings his usual expertise to the film, the lead part lacks the dramatic qualities that made the parts of Raisuli in John Milius' *The Wind and the Lion* and Robin Hood in Richard Luster's *Robin and Marion* so memorable. There are glimpses of depth, some clues as to the possible essence of O'Neil,

*In many ways,* Outland *is just a cops and drug-smuggling story moved from Hollywood Blvd. to the moons of Jupiter.*

but these moments are few; Connery just doesn't have as much to work with. The same is true of Sternhagen's Dr. Lazerus; what is there is brought out superbly, but the script inhibits any truly dramatic interpretation. In addition, the friendship that develops between O'Neil and Lazerus was good and yet unsatisfying; I was left with a tantalizing feeling about what might have been if O'Neil hadn't already been married.

The sets, while not dramatic, are certainly realistic. The mining colony is just that, a mining colony, and the sense of people living and working permeates the scenes. The living quarters are functional, barracks-like, not beautiful and exotic. The recreation room is a sleazy bar, obviously in constant use. Like the sets, the special effects are not flashy, but realistic. There is a great deal of emphasis on computers—O'Neil has a private computer with which he can monitor all transmissions to and from Io and keep an eye on everyone in the colony. The medical section also relies on computers; with the help of her computer, Dr. Lazerus completely analyzes a blood sample in less than five minutes.

The ending, like the character development, is unsatisfying; there is no clear feeling about what is going to happen next. However, Director Peter Hyams would seem to have accomplished what he set out to do, which is to make a sci-fi detective story. Unfortunately, the plot was pretty basic and the innovative elements in it were not developed enough. Despite its flaws, *Outland* is packed with exciting chase scenes and the plot hangs together fairly well, making it a good film with which to escape the usual summer diet of inane comedy films. ✓

## Poetry in motion

# Chinquapin's second issue

by Dagmar Kollar

Spring brings warm, enticing days when sitting in a classroom becomes unbearable and restless students anxiously await the end of the quarter. No more required reading, you can choose anything you like: science fiction, novels, fantasy or a collection of poems, anything but texts. An ideal choice for light reading is *Chinquapin* magazine. You can take it to the beach, read the poetry or look at the photographs, and frequently close your eyes to let your mind ponder the intricacies and images of life.

*Chinquapin,* the student literary magazine, is a counterpart to *Quarry West,* but *Chinquapin* invited only student submissions of poetry fiction, translations, essays, photography, and art work. Submissions are sent anonymously and the best work is selected by a student editorial staff before real names are disclosed. The staff does not publish its own work.

This is *Chinquapin's* second year of publication and it has improved. *Chinquapin's* premier issue was jokingly referred to as the magazine so good they couldn't give it away, but this year it has already sold out at Baytree and the bookstore has had to reorder more copies. This year's format is glossier and better organized, including a table of contents and more photographs.

The cover, a blurred photograph of a fence, is unappealing but not representative of the photography inside, which is for the most part clear and distinct. The best are Jordana Raiskin's black and white studies of light and shade. *Chinquapin's* focus is on poetry, and though I prefer fiction to poetry, I enjoyed some of the poems, especially those of Andrew Orlans and *Earache* by Ed Smyth.

*Chinquapin* provides a high quality setting for the display of student work. John Peterson, the "guiding spirit" and managing editor of *Chinquapin,* stresses the importance of a yearly anthology to act as a showcase of lasting significance. This year John and other students who worked on *Chinquapin* magazine received credit for their production efforts through a humanities writing class. Though class credit for next year is still uncertain, *Chinquapin* will remain a campus registered organization.

Plans for future editions include soliciting paintings and graphics in addition to more photography. The current issue represents the work of 22 students, and as more students submit their work and get involved with *Chinquapin* there will be more diverse representation. So get ready to submit your work next year, and meanwhile, spend a dollar and support your fellow students and buy this issue.

*Chinquapin* is for sale at the Bookshop Santa Cruz, Baytree Bookstore, the Whole Earth Restaurant and various other locations. ✓



Dancer and teacher Julie Dorsey (BA in dance, UC Irvine, and a member of Ballet San Jose), along with dancer, teacher, and choreographer George Faz (former member of the Dance Touring Ensemble and Sundance Theater Company), will be offering a 5 week workshop in ballet, modern, and jazz dance. Classes begin June 15 and will meet as follows:

Inter. Ballet—Dorsey, 9-10:30 am, M-F;
Inter. Modern—Faz, 10:30-12 noon, M-F;
Int.-Adv. Jazz—Dorsey, 12:30-2 pm, M-F;
Beg.-Int. Jazz—Dorsey, 2-3:30 pm, M-F;
Beg. Mod. I—Faz, 5-6:30 pm, M-Th;
Beg. Mod. II—Faz, 6:30-8 pm, M-Th.

15 classes: $45. Single class fee $4. There will be live musical accompaniment by Arthur Hull and Michael Rhode for all classes. The Santa Cruz community is welcome to attend classes in the beautiful and spacious UCSC East Field House Dance Studio. For more information and preregistration, call 429-6688.



*From left to right: Irene Moosen, Ann Scott Knight. Back row: Dagmar Kollar, Richard Roati, Karin Victoria, Zeke Richardson, Robin Boyarsky, Sallie Hoyt, Richard von Busack, Chris Oaks, Marilyn Lawrence, Stuart Leavenworth, Mike Kay, Helen Dannelly. Front row: Kitty Jones, Sharan Street, Shari Anderson, Lundy Bancroft, Mary Ann Kirch, Joshua Hornick, Jessie Boler, Kim Hughes, Marty Stevens, Lorraine Hill, Mike Martin. Hanging: Bruce Leshan. Not pictured: Yoko J. Lavoisier, Suzanne Sherman, Carter Young, Deck Hazen, Lois Nelson, Aliza Abrams, Rob Markstein, Chris Chiapella, Liza Weiman, Theo Fels, Tc Golez, Susan Silverman, Katie Stern, Joan Lockhart.*

It worked out that there was only one way you could take on the 40-hour job of laying out the paper, and that was to start it all at about six on Wednesday and to keep it up until Thursday morning. Some nights it worked out fine, and you got cocky, and decided that you were so far ahead that you could hang out and talk, or go over to 7-11 and play a few rounds of Galaxian. And then you would come back and find out that you were going to be working pretty much solid for the next four hours. Other evenings, the reverse would happen: half of the copy would be in, press releases crawl out of the office and hide, graphics disintegrate, and your fellow workers fall before your eyes like something out of a Rudyard Kipling poem. Sometimes things were tighter than clockwork, and everyone would be rushing around with a cigarette in their mouths, a point-outward exacto in one hand and a flat, warm beer in the other. Beer seemed to have a Ritalin-like effect, you could drink it like Calistoga and not feel its alcohol. No matter what happened, the paper always came out, and there would be a moment when you tried to pull yourself together, get all of your merchandise and head for home. This process was the most difficult of the evening.

There was also this little matter of schoolwork. It was the one thing that stood between you and sleep, between the work you did and the kind of work you could do. It was what the Others talked about all the time, instead of journalism. All you could do was throw the instructors some sort of bone, and pray that you didn't drool or snore in the middle of class. The hallucinations that you got after 36 hours awake were something you could never get used to. I've seen people I knew perfectly well standing dead around the Cowell courtyard at 12 noon on Thursday. Another time, I saw the West gate sentry box crawling with monkeys.

It hasn't always been pleasant. But I'd prefer not to consider the alternatives.

# Summer Health Center Coverage

**Hours:** 8 a.m. — 4:45 p.m., closed 12 — 1 p.m. except for emergencies (physician, lab, and pharmacy available in the mornings only).

**Services:** Same as during the regular school year with the exception of a few specific deleted services (e.g., psychiatry, x-ray, infirmary). All off-campus medical expenses are the responsibility of the student.

**Eligibility:** Summer Session student eligible for care at the Health Center only during the session for which they are formally enrolled. **Continuing students who wish to use the Health Service during summer on a pre-paid basis may purchase a Summer Health Care Card for $30 during the open enrollment period of May 1 to June 12 only.** All other eligible patients will be seen on a fee-for-service basis.

**Insurance:** Continuing students may purchase supplemental health coverage through the Health Center for the summer quarter period (June 13 thru September 18, 1981) **during the open enrollment period only (June 1—July 1).** It is strongly advised that each student review his/her medical insurance meeds. Any questions regarding insurance should be directed to Zee Loken, 429-2211, extension 45.

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**WANTED:** Copy of Reimer's *School is Dead.* Any condition. Call Glenn at 427-1247

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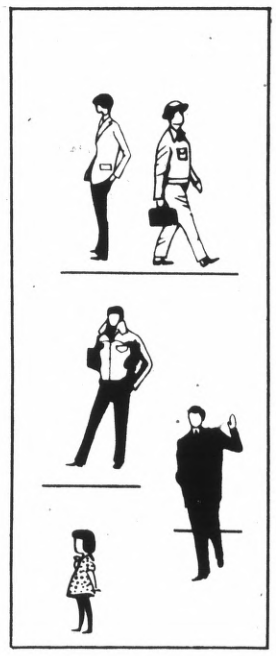
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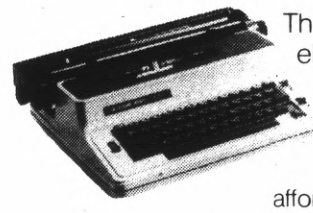
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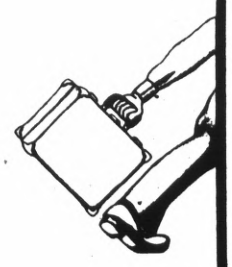


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## LATE FEES INCREASE TO $50

**Effective fall quarter 1981 the Course Enrollment Form late fee will increase from $10 to $50. Effective winter quarter 1982 the registration late fee will increase from $25 to $50.**

The late fees were increased by the University of California as an incentive to encourage students to register and enroll on time. The large number of students who register and enroll late has resulted in a substantial loss of resources from the State to the U.C. campuses.

Fall registration for continuing students is by mail from August 17 to September 4. In order to register by mail you must file an Intention to Register card at your college office and clear all your outstanding bills by June 12. If you register on time you will have sufficient time to choose your classes and met the CEF deadline.

The deadline dates for each quarter are published in the Academic and Administrative Calendar found in the Schedule of Classes and the Student Manual.

Fall quarter registration fees for California residents will be $288 for undergraduates and $308 for graduate students. Nonresidents tuition will be $960.

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